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OPEN CURRENCY BILL HEARINGS DECIDED UPON

House Committee Adopts Bulkley Resolution but Democrats Vote Down Attempts to Abolish Secret Conferences

OVERTURES ARE MADE

Representative Hayes of California, One of Minority Members, Makes Plea for Non-Partisan Consideration

WASHINGTON—Open public committee meetings, but secret Democratic conferences was the program adopted today for consideration in the House of the administration currency reform bill.

By a vote of 11 to five, the banking committee voted for open meetings of the full committee, but by a straight party vote, it defeated a plan proposed by the Republicans for joint non-partisan consideration of the bill.

Those voting against having any sessions of the full committee open were Chairman Glass and Representatives Korbly of Indiana, Brown of West Virginia, Wilson of Florida and Weaver, Oklahoma, all Democrats. The Republicans voted solidly for the "open door" policy.

The vote came upon the favorable report of the "publicity" resolution of Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, approved by the sub-committee headed by Representative Bulkley of Ohio. The Bulkley report was adopted, but gives the committee the right at any time, by a four fifths vote to close the full committee hearings.

Republican overtures were made to the committee by Representative Hayes of California. He pleaded for non-partisan consideration of the bill, but his motion to have Democrats, Republicans and Progressives all meet daily to consider the bill and abolish the secret Democratic conferences was voted down.

Democratic members of the committee will begin to hold night sessions on the bill this evening.

Currency legislation in the Senate will be on a non-partisan basis if the present plans of Chairman Owen of the banking and currency committee are adopted. He has called a meeting of the full committee for tomorrow, which he expects will be the first of the daily meetings for consideration of the Wilson-McAdoo-Glass-Owen bill.

"The finance committee has finished consideration of the tariff bill," said Senator Owen today, "and I thought the way clear to commence on currency. I expect all the meetings to be of the full committee, and while we expect to make this a party measure, the party assuming responsibility for lifting the burden of an inadequate financial system, we hope it will be a non-partisan measure, for there are many Republicans as earnestly in favor of banking reform as we are and who will readily join in producing a good measure. The members will act as individuals in the committee and will not divide on party lines."

Senator Owen said he expected the committee meetings would shortly be followed by public hearings. The inference now is that the Democrats plan to have the currency bill analyzed and passed through the committee while the House committee is conducting its deliberations, in order to have the bill with the Senate committee ready to bring into the Senate without delay, as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of in that body.

PORTLAND STREET FIRE DOES ABOUT \$25,000 DAMAGE

Three alarms were rung at about 6 a.m. today for a fire in the five story brick building at 160 Portland street, which was occupied with the exception of the fourth floor, used by the Beebe Bed Company, by the Boston Nickel Plating Company. Damage estimated at \$25,000 was done. The fire was confined to the three upper floors, having started on the third.

An automatic alarm first sounded from the burning building.

Traffic from North station was delayed for about an hour on account of the fire.

WELSH CHURCH BILL IS PASSED

LONDON—The Welsh church bill passed automatically through the House of Commons yesterday, the final division on the third reading showing a majority of 103.

PHILIPPINE TRAIN DERAILED

MANILA, P. I.—While a detachment of coast artillery was en route to Corregidor, 30 miles from here, where the drill ground is located, a flat car on which the men were being transported, jumped the track. Six were killed and 20 injured.

S. S. PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO IN HARBOR



Trim training ship of Argentina, lying off South Boston

GOVERNOR FOSS NAMES MANY MEN FOR VARIOUS BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Governor Foss today sent to the executive council the name of Frank M. Bump of Raynham for appointment as member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration to succeed Richard P. Barry of Lynn.

Mr. Bump has been affiliated with various shoe and leather organizations for many years. Since 1904 he has served as an official of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor as vice-president and for three years on the executive council.

Joseph J. Murphy of Boston was nominated to be a special justice of the East Boston district court.

The following men were named to consider the advisability of erecting a Massachusetts monument at Gettysburg: Edward O. Skelton of Boston, Augustus J. Hoitt of Lynn and Ralph A. Cram of Boston.

Dr. Lester R. Gerald of Cochituate was nominated to be a member of the board of registration in optometry.

Frederick A. Wallace and Thomas R. Armstrong of Boston were named members of the board of boiler rules.

Other nominations for appointments were as follows: Arthur C. Comey of Cambridge and Cornelius H. Parker of Boston as additional members of the homestead commission.

Leontine Lincoln of Fall River and Charles H. Adams of Melrose, members of the state board of charity.

Prof. William F. Dearborn of Cambridge, Dr. Francis W. Anthony of Harvard, Dr. Leonard Huntress of Lowell and J. B. Tivnan of Salem were named members of the state infirmary and state farm department.

Henry P. Jacques of Lenox is selected a trustee of the Monson state hospital. Edward E. Allen of Boston is appointed a member of the commission for the blind.

Other nominations are: Arthur E. Gage of Woburn, clerk of the fourth district court of East Middlesex; Frank M. Berger of Worcester, clerk of the first district court of southern Worcester; J. Gardner Lincoln of Ware, clerk of the district court of East Cambridge; Arthur M. Brown of Boston, master in chancery of Suffolk county; Harry L. Howard of Walpole, clerk of the district court of west Norfolk; James F. Jackson of Brookline, trustee general insurance guarantee fund; James W. Kimball of Swampscott, member of the board of publications.

Charles E. Rogerson of Milton and George W. Moses of Brookline are named as trustees of the Massachusetts homopathic hospital.

The nomination of Prof. Garrett Drop of Williamstown to be civil service commissioner sent to the executive council last week was confirmed today.

The following substitutions for nominations sent to the executive council last week were sent in today, Harry S. Dennison of Framingham as a member of the

pensions commission in place of Charles L. Underhill of Somerville and Renton Whiddon of Brookline a member of the building regulations commission in place of Ira Hersey.

MR. GREGG HERE FOR HEARING ON UNITED SHOE SUIT

William S. Gregg, special assistant to the attorney general, arrived in Boston today to prepare for opening the hearing in the government suit for dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company which it charges with monopoly.

The hearing is to be held Monday before Gen. Charles K. Darling, clerk of the United States district court, who has been appointed special examiner, and will concern the patent question.

The government has, until Aug. 10 to present its witnesses and from that date until Sept. 27 the defense will offer its side. In rebuttal the government has until Oct. 12.

James A. Fowler, who resigned last week as special assistant to the attorney general, has been engaged as special counsel by the government and will remain in the case until its close.

CAMBRIDGE WINS CRICKET CONTEST

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Cambridge won the university cricket match today by four wickets. Starting with 132 runs to make with 9 wickets to fall, she knocked off the requisite number with the fall of 5 additional wickets. Of these Lagden scored 45 and Kidd 36.

Today found the match, in view of the state of the ground, in a very interesting condition. Oxford, as already cabled, scored 141 in the first inning. Yesterday Cambridge completed their first innings for 187, the principal scorers being Lagden with 71, and Lang with 28. The partnership of these players collared bowling, but eventual total was disappointing.

Oxford's second innings started badly, two of their best wickets falling rapidly. Then Barsdale with the assistance of Knott and Boswell saved the situation and though last wickets fell rapidly, a total of 101 was reached. With only 145 to win, Cambridge had three quarters of an hour to play on by no means good wickets. As a result they lost one wicket, Lang's, for total of 14. Today with nine wickets to fall they had 132 to win, an easy task on a good wicket, but by no means an easy task if wicket had worn badly.

(Continued on page four, column four)

RETURNING VETERANS PRAISE GETTYSBURG'S CELEBRATION

Massachusetts veterans who have returned from Gettysburg have nothing but praise for the reunion. "There is nothing that could have shown so clearly the good feeling between the old soldiers of the North and South," and "why was it never thought of before?" are remarks commonly heard.

When asked how the camp seemed in contrast with that of war days one of the Boston delegation answered by reading the breakfast menu for one day of bread and butter, oatmeal, fried potatoes and boiled eggs as compared withhardtack 50 years ago.

The able way in which the camp was administered under Maj. J. E. Normolye was remarked upon by several.

To illustrate the fraternity between the soldiers of the different sides the Massachusetts delegates tell of the reception they received from the southerners when they serenaded the southern camp with their band. J. B. Lewis of Boston, post 113, said he has never seen such a manifestation, although he has attended almost every great G. A. R. reunion.

The veterans met another army at Gettysburg besides the southerners," said Mr. Lewis, "who showed them every attention and added a great deal to the

BOSTON SHARES IN ARGENTINA'S 'FOURTH OF JULY'

Dr. Naon, Minister of Country to United States, is host at Luncheon at Copley Plaza on Anniversary of Independence

NOTABLES ATTEND

Celebrating the ninety-seventh anniversary of the signing of Argentina's declaration of independence, 100 guests of Dr. Romulo S. Naon, minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, gathered today at a luncheon at the Copley Plaza hotel.

Officers of the visiting Argentine training ship, Presidente Sarmiento, members of the commission supervising the construction of the South American republic's dreadnaught Rivadavia at Fort River, Mayor Fitzgerald, William McKissock, the Argentine consul at Boston, United States army and navy officers, government, state and city officials and business men were present.

The local navy yard was represented by Capt. Joseph W. Oman, captain of the yard, who in the absence of Capt. De Witt Coffman at the conference of commandants in Washington is acting as commandant; Commander William D. Brotherton, aide to the commandant; Capt. Spencer S. Wood, commanding the battleship Nebraska; Capt. Frank W. Kellogg of the North Carolina; Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, executive officer of the Chester, and Capt. John D. McDonald, commander of the Virginia. These officers were accompanied by their aides.

Capt. Jose Moneta, head of the naval commission at Quincy and commander of the Rivadavia, Capt. Horacio Balve of the Presidents Sarmiento, Lieut. Exequiel M. Real de Azua and other Argentine naval officers were busy at work in Dr. Naon's suite of rooms on the fourth floor of the Copley Plaza during the morning.

Early today, Dr. Naon left the hotel and went aboard the Presidente Sarmiento. The ship was gaily decorated with bunting and it was a gala occasion for officers, naval cadets and enlisted men. After inspection, the band began to play the national hymns of the Argentine Republic and every man aboard from the highest to the most humble, sang.

A cablegram was received by Dr. Naon from Buenos Aires today saying that President Roque Saenz Pena of the Argentine Republic had left that city on a special train for Tucuman, in the north, where the declaration of independence was signed. A large party accompanied him. They will hold exercises at the house, still standing, in which the historical document was written.

"It is our Fourth of July," said Dr.

(Continued on page four, column four)



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)
DR. ROMULO S. NAON

Minister of South American republic celebrating Independence anniversary

NEW HAVEN R. R. FREIGHT SERVICE POOR; PASSENGER FAIR, SAYS FEDERAL BOARD

M. McDONALD TO HEAD B. & M. WITH MR. MELLON OUT

President of the Maine Central Is to Take the Place Just Vacated by Head of the New England Railroad System

REASONS MADE PUBLIC

Directors of the Maine Central railroad are meeting in Portland today to elect Morris McDonald, now vice president and general manager of that road, as its new president, replacing Charles S. Mellon, president of the New Haven system, who has just announced his retirement from the presidency of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central lines. The directors of the Boston & Maine are to meet a week from today to elect Mr. McDonald to the presidency of that system.

Mr. Mellon continues in the boards of directors and executive committees of both the Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads. The New Haven management, however, announces that one man cannot handle three roads satisfactorily with equal justice and hence Mr. Mellon is to devote himself entirely to the New Haven system as the largest and most important of the three roads.

The statement given out by the publicity department of the New Haven further says that this move in no way means that the New Haven has lost its interest in the affairs of the other New England roads. Mr. Mellon, it says, will devote his full time to the New Haven and its direct subsidiaries.

Many close followers of the New England railroad situation maintain that the retirement of Mr. Mellon from active leadership of the two large New England lines controlled by the New Haven is indicative of his ultimate resignation of similar duties on the Connecticut roads and at no very distant date.

Commissioner Prouty's endorsement of Mr. McDonald, taken from the report of the interstate commerce commission, is issued today:

"There is no need, moreover, to go outside of New England, nor outside this railroad family itself, to find a satisfactory record which may be used as the standard of what a proper service should be. The Maine Central Railroad has in the past been operated as an independent property, and its operation has been very satisfactory to its patrons. Practically no complaints have been received from that section, and the record of freight movement between Portland and points on the Maine Central is extremely good."

Mr. McDonald of Portland, Me., has been "railroading" continuously since November, 1883, when he became a member of the engineering corps of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company. From Jan. 1, 1885, to December, 1892, he was with the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad as paymaster, assistant treasurer, chief clerk, superintendent, train master and superintendent of transportation, successively.

From January, 1893, to January, 1894, he was with Central Railroad of Georgia at Savannah as chief clerk to superintendent and assistant trainmaster in charge of the Savannah division.

It was early in the year of 1896 that he came to Maine and the Maine Central railroad in answer to the call of Vice-President Evans, with whom he was associated in the railroad business since 1884, with the exception of a couple of years.

Y. P. C. U. DELEGATES LEAVE

Boston's delegation left today to attend the convention of the Young People's Christian Union at Utica, N. Y., July 9 to 16.

ASSESSORS FINISH WORK

WHITMAN, Mass.—Assessors have completed their work in town and have rendered the following report: Real estate, \$4,407,765; personal \$1,166,468; total, \$5,574,234; a gain of \$35,798 over last year. The population is 7639, an increase of 53 over that of last year. The tax rate is \$22.90 compared with \$20.50 last year.

CALEDONIAN CLUB PLANS TO MEET SCOTTISH TEACHERS

Executive board members of the Boston Caledonian Club are to meet this evening a party of more than 20 teachers from Scotland on their arrival in Boston from Montreal. The teachers have spent a number of days in Canada, and are coming here to tour the eastern states. After visiting the various places of interest in and around the city tomorrow, they will have a sail to Narragansett as the guests of the Caledonian Club.

The teachers will make their headquarters at the United States hotel. According to their present plans, they will leave for New York Friday eve-



JUDSON C. CLEMENTS

Interstate commerce commissioner who helps make report on New Haven.

BOSTON SCORES TWICE IN FIRST; SALLEE VS. HESS

LINUP FOR FIRST GAME

BOSTON	ST. LOUIS
Marshall, ss.....	2b, 2r, 2s
McNamee, ss.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Lord, lf.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Malone, cf.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Titus, rf.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Sweeney, 2b.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Wheeler, 3b.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Hardegen, c.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Harrigan, c.....	1b, 1r, 1s
McNamee, cf.....	1b, 1r, 1s
Hess, p.....	1b, 1r, 1s

With one victory already to their credit, Manager Stallings and his Boston Nationals met the St. Louis Nationals on the Walpole-street grounds this afternoon in a double-header, the first game beginning at 2 o'clock.

Boston scored twice in the first, Marvyn walked and went to third on Devlin's base hit. He came home on Lord

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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Russian Duma Refuses to Make Apology to the Government

DUMA WILL NOT MAKE APOLOGY TO GOVERNMENT

Complete Breach With Ministry
Caused by the Refusal of
Russian House to Accept
Responsibility for Member

CHARGE IS RESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A complete breach at present exists between the government and the Imperial Duma.

The government has resolved that neither ministers nor heads of departments should appear in the House, until such conditions are secured as will safeguard representatives of the government from insult.

The immediate cause of this decision was the conduct of M. Markoff, a member of the extreme Right, during a debate on the estimates of the ministry of finance, who interjected the remark that stealing could not be tolerated, and then went on to explain that what he had said not only applied to the finance department but to all the other departments of state. As a consequence of M. Markoff's refusal to withdraw, the heads of all departments and the representatives of the government on the ministerial tribune immediately left the Duma in a body.

The great majority of the Duma refuse to endorse any declaration by the president on behalf of the House, which could be construed into an apology for M. Markoff's conduct, for which it declares M. Markoff alone is responsible. It is now generally admitted that a dissolution of the Duma in consequence of M. Markoff's remarks is impossible, and herein lies the strength of the Constitutionalists. It is possible that a solution of the difficulty may be found by increasing the penalties for verbal excesses in the Duma.

SECOND WEEK OF FLYING AT VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Viennese flying week held on the Aspern flying ground opened very successfully. A crowd of some fifty thousand or sixty thousand people was present.

Although the interest in these meetings is considerably less than last year the performances of the Frenchman, Chevillard, called forth shouts of astonishment and admiration. All the pilots showed the utmost discipline and complete control of their machines. French pilots predominated in nearly all the competitions, and one of them, Perreyon, created a new world record in high flying with two passengers, flying to the height of 4600 meters, thereby beating Lieutenant von Blatzschke's world record established just a year ago, also at the Aspern flying ground in Vienna.

ITALIAN SUCCESS AGAINST SENUSSI

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Italian troops in Cyrenaica recently succeeded in destroying the enemy's camp at Ettagi, which was the scene some time ago of a serious reverse.

The losses on both sides are reported to have been considerable, but it is hoped that this engagement may break the resistance to the Italian advance in Cyrenaica, which has been largely organized by the Senussi.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vaudville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"Her Husband's Wife," 8:15.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Purple Road."
COINT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO

CORT—H. B. Warner
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"Tik Tok Man of Oz."
STUDEBAKER—"Mile Modiste."

FUNDS FOR PEACE CELEBRATION ARE NOW BEING ASKED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The British committee which is organizing in Great Britain the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples has just issued an appeal for funds. So far the proposals of the committee, as explained by Earl Grey at a public meeting at the Mansion house on Dec. 18, last, include:

1. The erection of a memorial of the one hundredth anniversary of peace in Westminster abbey.

2. The purchase of Sulgrave Manor, Northants, the ancestral home of the Washington family, and its maintenance as a place of pilgrimage for Americans in England and as a fruitful symbol of the kinship of the two peoples. An option on the historic property has been secured.

3. The foundation of permanent chair of Anglo-American history and the endowment of a scheme of annual prizes in the elementary and secondary schools for essays on topics germane to the objects of the celebration.

This program will cost between £50,000 and £60,000, and the committee desire to raise the whole of this sum during the present year so as to carry out these proposals at once, and thus clear the way for a further program of international festivities two years hence.

BISMARCK RELICS SELDOM VISITED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Bismarck museum, which was opened in 1891, seems to become more and more neglected, writes a recent visitor. On a bright sunny morning he was the only person who took the trouble of traveling to this place of German national interest. In the afternoon one more visitor arrived.

The major-domo complained bitterly of the ever decreasing number of people. Few people seem to have any idea where Schoenhause is, and even many well educated are not aware that such a museum exists at Schoenhause, which is the second station past Stendal on the Hanover-Berlin route. The place is, however, well worth a visit. The museum itself is not in the old country house in which Bismarck was born, but is about five minutes from it, in a large building which, together with an estate of 500 acres, once belonged to the Bismarck family, and was rebought by the nation, and presented to Prince Bismarck.

Apart from a fine ethnographical collection, a present from the explorer and natural scientist, Wolf, the museum contains about 1500 objects, chiefly gifts from German towns. Amongst these are the presentations of the freedom of no fewer than 420 towns, and 218 presents of objects of art, and beautiful examples of German industrial art and bookbinding. There is also the chair on which Napoleon III. sat when discussing the terms of capitulation at Sedan, and many simple gifts from simple German folk, many of them accompanied by apophisms. To visit the place is to live over again a piece of the world's history.

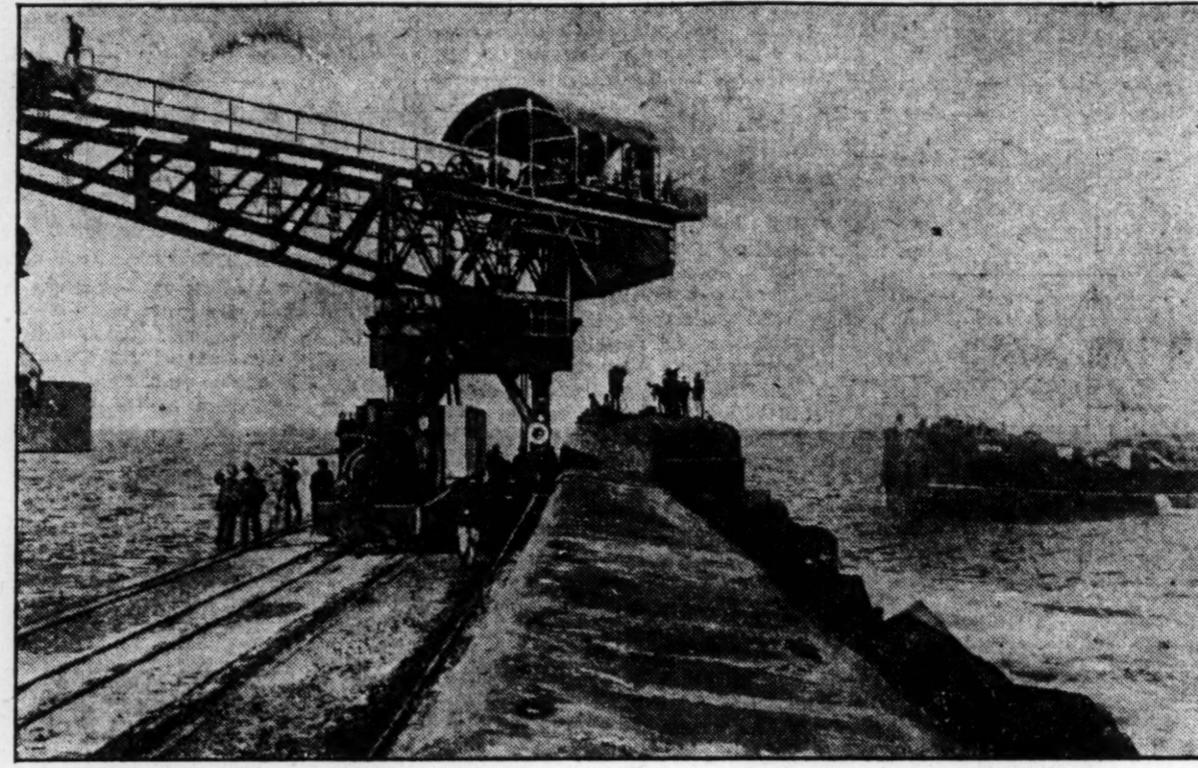
DOUGLAS KNOOP HAS FELLOWSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Douglas Knoop, M. A., lecturer in economics at the University of Sheffield, was recently appointed fellow of the English foundation, at a meeting of the trustees of the Albert Kahn traveling fellowships. These fellowships are therefore used to enable the fellows to travel round the world.

The trustees are the lord chancellor, the lord chief justice, the speaker, a trustee nominated by the founder, and the principal of the University of London. The University of London administers the affairs of the trust, and the fellows are elected from a list of candidates nominated by the vice-chancellors of the universities of the United Kingdom, and by the presidents of the Royal Society and the British Academy.

BUFFALO HARBOR, SOUTH AFRICA, TO BE LARGER



(Copyright by Topical)
Laying the first block of the extension of Buffalo harbor, East London, South Africa, showing use of titan crane

BELGIAN FORCES INADEQUATE FOR WAR SAYS DEPUTY

(Special to the Monitor)

EAST LONDON, South Africa—Almost 12 months have been taken up in preliminary work in connection with the harbor extension at Buffalo Harbor, East London, South Africa.

The first block of the new extension was laid recently, but before that a good deal of time had to be spent in erecting Ganty's titan crane, block yards, etc. The construction of the blocks is a lengthy task, as they have to set for six months before they can be used.

So far about 1200 have been made. The work of improving the harbor includes the removal of the rock on the bar at the entrance, the extension for a length of about 500 feet of the western breakwater and the construction of a breakwater, 2000 feet long, to the east.

These improvements will enable Union Castle Mail boats to enter the river at all times.

MOROCCO IS IN RESTLESS STATE

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco—According to the latest information from Gibraltar, the D company of the second battalion of the Lincolnshire regiment, which is stationed there, has been ordered to be ready at a moment's notice to go to Tangier if required. Officers' leave from the garrison to Tangier had been stopped. Spanish troops are continually leaving Algeciras for the Moroccan coast.

The position in the Spanish zone continues to be serious. A sharp engagement took place recently between the Spanish troops and a large body of tribesmen, who were only repulsed after a very prolonged encounter, which involved considerable loss on both sides.

The French and Spanish governments have, it is understood, arrived at an agreement to afford each other mutual support to suppress the contraband traffic in arms.

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TOWNS TO FORM GREATER SYDNEY

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—At a royal commission, presided over by the lord mayor, which sat at Sydney, it was proposed at an early date to make an inspection of the metropolitan area so as to investigate the conditions and development of each of the suburbs, and their relation to the inner city.

The commission called a number of witnesses regarding the areas, or parts of areas, which it proposed to inclose within Greater Sydney, and all of the suburban councils interested were given an opportunity of submitting their views to the commission. The report to be furnished to the New South Wales government by the royal commission will form the basis of a bill for presentation to Parliament in the approaching session.

FRENCH FLAG ON ISLANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A telegram received in Melbourne announces the hoisting of the French flag on Wallis and Fortuna islands in accordance with the wishes of the chiefs. The islands have long been under French protection.

BELGIUM SEEKS CHILDREN'S GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The seventh annual conference of the "echevins," or heads of municipal departments of public instruction, was recently held at the université libre (unofficial university) of Brussels, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association (Ligue de l'Enseignement), at which numerous and important questions connected with public instruction as controlled by the various communal authorities of the country, were discussed, especially importance being given to the matter of proper care of children, and especially of those of the working classes, outside of regular school hours and during the vacation period.

The question of the proper selection of desirable and efficient teachers was also raised, and in order to respond to the pressing demand for increased ability on the part of the teaching staff, a general increase in salary was strongly advocated, coupled with the introduction of a higher standard of efficiency in the government normal schools. The educational question is one of especial importance in Belgium, which is eminently a land of schools, its educational institutions enjoying a world-wide reputation, and attracting a large contingent of foreigners from all parts of the world.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sidney Low, who delivered the last of the series of lectures in connection with King's College on colonial problems chose as his subject, "The Problem of an Imperial Executive."

The 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 of Britons overseas were spectators, he said, of the drama of empire, in which the actors were the other 45,000,000 Britons in the European islands. It did not seem likely that this constitution of the empire could be final.

As a fact, during the past few years the prime minister had had to take upon himself many of the functions of an imperial chancellor. The foreign secretary was as far recognized as an imperial officer that he was allowed to communicate confidential information to the state governments which he had not given to his own Parliament; and the first lord of the admiralty seemed to be drifting toward the status of an imperial minister of defense.

He presumed that in these matters they would follow their rather sensible British custom of doing things and then discovering that they had done it. Then after a time they would discover that the two functions could not conveniently be exercised by the same persons and they would proceed to separate them. They would leave the British cabinet to deal with British affairs and then have an empire executive competent to advise the Crown on imperial business.

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Spain—News from the Spanish zone continues to be serious. The bombardment of the Anjera coast by Spanish warships has created considerable uneasiness in Tangier owing to the proximity of the scene of these operations to the international enclave of Tangier, and this uneasiness was considerably increased owing to the failure of the Spanish authorities to issue any notification that such an action was contemplated.

Owing to the fact that the Spanish zone surrounds the land frontier of the international enclave, Tangier is cut off from all communication with the interior as long as the present state of disorder lasts, and as a consequence all trade in this direction is at a standstill. It is understood that the Spanish government has approached the French authorities with a view to obtaining their cooperation in dealing with the present outbreak. This will not involve the presence of French troops in the Spanish zone, as the French action will probably be confined to preventing any contiguous French territory being used by the rebels as a base for their operations.

As already pointed out, the Moroccan policy of the government is distinctly unpopular. At Barcelona a meeting of protest organized by the Republicans was prohibited by the governor, and a procession through the streets had to be dispersed by the civil guard.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE THREE-YEAR BILL FOR FRENCH ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An attempt was made by the Socialists to interrupt the course of the debate on the three-years' service bill by proposing a scheme for the establishment of an international parliament.

The mover of the resolution was François Fournier, deputy of Nîmes. He was supported by the signatures of 40 other deputies. M. Fournier's speech was packed with quotations from authorities on international law, and it was evident that the House was not in a mood to give him a protracted hearing.

M. Pichon, in reply to the speech, said that France was a supporter of the principle of arbitration, but that both Germany and Austria had rejected any proposals in that direction.

It was necessary to have right on one's side, but it was also necessary to have the power to enforce what one was standing for. M. Fournier's resolution for an international parliament was rejected by 419 votes to 142.

I know that you will like this handy little fountain pen

My Little Jack Knife Safety Fountain pen has converted thousands of frowners into smiles. It is a skeptic in a tank of fountain pen users. Here is a pen that can be carried right side up, upside down, or flat, or in any position in a coat pocket, or tossed carelessly into a lady's purse or suit case or traveling bag with white linen. Geo. S. Parker.

PARKER LUCKY CURVE JACK KNIFE SAFETY FOUNTAIN PEN

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CHICKERING PIANOS
18

Turkey Tries to Pacify Syria Before France Can Intervene

TURKS UNEASY LEST FRENCH INTERVENTION COME IN SYRIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Turkish government is in obvious uneasiness over the condition of Syria, and apparently has some fear of French intervention.

About a month ago Kiamil Pasha came to Beirut but he only remained a little over a week. Two stories were given to account for his visit, the first that he was in search of an asylum, which is probably inaccurate; the other, and probably the true one, that he was commissioned by the government in Constantinople to see what he could do to check the revolutionary spirit which is beginning to pervade Syria, and to persuade the people to accept the conditions of reform offered to them.

He had been known as a sympathizer with revolutionary measures, and so it was thought that if he became the spokesman on the other side an effective way would have been found of damping the spirits of the leaders.

A little after him came Shukri Pasha, the famous commandant of Adrianople during the siege. It is said that no less than 20,000 Turkish troops are being sent to strengthen his command, so great is the fear that France may announce her intention of occupying Syria owing to the disorder there.

Hilmi Pasha is also on his way to the Lebanon. It is intended that he should carry out reforms in the manner he carried them out in Macedonia, where he seems to have succeeded in disbursing the funds provided for the purpose without accomplishing anything of any moment—

PRINCE'S LETTER SETS FORTH HIS RIGHT TO THRONE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Both before the recent wedding of Prince Ernest Augustus and Princess Victoria Louise and since that time complaints have been made that the situation with regard to the Duke of Cumberland and Brunswick is not as clear as it ought to be in view of the assumption of the throne of Brunswick by Prince and Princess Ernest Augustus.

When the throne of Brunswick reverted in 1884 to the Duke of Cumberland, the federal council decided that, as the Duke of Cumberland had refused to recognize the Kingdom of Hanover as a province of Prussia and still insisted that he was King of Hanover, neither he nor any member of his family should be allowed to ascend the throne of Brunswick. The Duke of Hanover has not renounced his rights to the Kingdom of Hanover, so that, strictly speaking, Prince Ernest Augustus cannot ascend the throne. Pressure has been put on the government to make the situation clear, and the result is the publication in the semi-official North-German Gazette of a letter written to the imperial chancellor by Prince Ernest Augustus on April 20.

Prince Ernest informs the imperial chancellor in this letter that his father, the Duke of Cumberland, in the expectation of the federal council's decisions of 1885 and 1907 being annulled, had decided to convey to Prince Ernest his rights to the government in the Duchy of Brunswick.

Recent events, the letter points out, had altered the situation on which the decisions of the federal council were based and which prevented a member of the Hanoverian branch of the Guelph family assuming the government of Brunswick. Among these recent occurrences was the betrothal of the writer to Princess Victoria Louise. With the consent of his father, also, he had asked for an appointment as officer in the Prussian army and had sworn fealty and obedience to the Emperor.

These things implied the promise that he would do nothing and would support nothing which aimed at altering the possessions of Prussia, and these things justified the repeal of the federal council's decisions.

MANY MILLIONS IN RESPONSE TO KAISER'S WISH

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—It will be remembered that on the occasion of the jubilee celebrations the Kaiser expressed his willingness to accept any sum that might be collected for charities and other purposes in the interest of the people's welfare, while he declined all presents for himself.

This has led to surprising results. The money that has poured in from all sides in honor of his majesty's jubilee is estimated at 70,000,000 marks.

Many of the donors have expressed the wish that the money should be devoted to the benefit of artisans, others have specially named the old soldiers of Germany as those to be benefited.

Not only the German municipalities and other corporations and many private persons have given liberally, but the Germans abroad have also proved very generous in showing their loyalty. The Germans in New York alone have subscribed \$50,000 for a German hospital.

Many foreigners have also desired to honor the Emperor, among them being a Russian millionaire, who has begged his majesty's acceptance of 500,000 marks for any charity he wishes to benefit.

a method evidently highly satisfactory to the Porte.

In the meantime the factories have again got to work, owing to the fact that the silk worms in the plains have spun their cocoons, and so there is less distress and unrest.

Those who tended the silk worms whilst they were feeding are now engaged in selling "jizzy." This consists of the old dried mulberry leaves which are left on the trays when the silk worms have finished feeding.

As the worms grow bigger the people put small twigs with leaves on the trays instead of single leaves. Fresh food is put on top of these, but the old is not removed. Consequently by the time the silk worms spin their cocoons there is quite a pile of old leaves on each tray.

This is sold as dry food for cattle, at about 55 piastres a donkey-load, and is considered one of the most important cattle foods in the country.

The year has been a good one for the silk worms, and the silk crop is much more plentiful than last year. If the price of silk is maintained it will be, therefore, a prosperous one for the peasants.

When these peasants have been successful with their silk worms they decorate the donkeys, mules, and camels which bring the loads to the factories with blue beads, branches of pine, and plum blossom. The price of silk in all probability, therefore, rather than Shukri Pasha's bayonets may be the deciding factor in pacifying the country in the immediate future.

Shukri Pasha is also on his way to the Lebanon. It is intended that he should carry out reforms in the manner he carried them out in Macedonia, where he seems to have succeeded in disbursing the funds provided for the purpose without accomplishing anything of any moment—

TWENTY MEMBERS FROM PARLIAMENT FOR TRIP ABROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—On July 16, 20 members of Parliament, representing both houses, will leave Liverpool by the Allan liner Victoria on a visit to Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

The party will include Liberal, Conservative and Labor members. At the annual meeting of the British branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which was held at the House of Commons, under the presidency of the speaker in April last, a communication was read from the Australian branch of the association inviting 20 members of the British Parliament to visit Australia this year.

The tour which will commence on July 16 is the outcome of this invitation. Lord Emmott, the under-secretary for the colonies, will be a member of the party, and Howard d'Egville, honorary secretary of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, to whom a special invitation was sent, will also join the party.

The delegation will arrive at Montreal on July 23, and 12 days have been allowed for the journey across Canada. The party will leave Vancouver on Aug. 6 on the Union Steamship Company's R. M. S. Makura and will travel by way of Honolulu and Fiji to Auckland, New Zealand.

Three days only will be spent in New Zealand and then the delegation will go on to Australia, where a month will be spent visiting the principal cities and examining parliamentary institutions.

The homeward route has not been finally fixed, but the party will leave Australia about Oct. 1 and will probably arrive in England about the end of November.

KAISER'S PRESENT TO BUILD CHURCH

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—On the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Emperor William, he presented the German colony in Christiania with the sum of 20,000 marks, to be used in the construction of a church.

The jubilee was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the German colony, at which the German embassy was represented by Prince Wied.

WAR MINISTER IN JAPAN RESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—General Kikoshi, the war minister, has resigned and General Kusumoto has been appointed in his place. General Kusumoto belongs to the Tosa clan, and is not connected in any way with the all powerful Choshu. This action on the part of the premier is taken to indicate the probability of a renewed struggle between the cabinet and the Choshu clan.

JAPANESE BUY OLD LINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—A large number of British steamers have been bought by Japanese firms during the past few months, and negotiations for others are in progress. The sales include three P. & O. liners—the Narrung, 5078 tons; Wakool, 5004 tons, and the Ceylon, 4094 tons.

FRANCE MAY LIGHTEN SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A new report on the French three years' service bill is being prepared by the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies. It provides that a contingent of 49,000 men may be liberated annually after two years' service.

MARCONI CASE CUTS GOVERNMENT MAJORITY



(Copyright by the Daily Graphic)
Speakers in the British House of Commons during debate on share-dealings of chancellor of the exchequer and attorney-general

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES BILLS FOR NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—As already reported by cable, the much-discussed debate in the House on the dealings of the chancellor of the exchequer and the attorney-general in shares of the American Marconi Company resulted, as was expected, in a victory for the government. The fact, however, that the normal government majority in the House is 106, that the amendment exonerating the ministers involved was so altered as to include a definite statement of regret at their conduct, and that it was finally passed by a majority of only 76, has deprived the government victory of that decisiveness, as far as their own followers were concerned, which was so evidently present.

During practically the whole of the two days' debate the House was filled almost to its utmost capacity, and, whilst the more important speeches were being made, many legislators were unable to obtain seats on the floor of the House, and sought accommodation in the side gallery facing the treasury bench, or stood at the bar.

From a practical point of view, the most important features of the debate were the admissions made by Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd-George. The former frankly declared that the course he had taken on Oct. 11 was a mistaken course, whilst Mr. Lloyd-George also admitted that it would have been infinitely better that the whole of the facts should have been placed before the House at that time.

The debate on the whole was carried through on an unusually high level. The attorney-general's defense was candid and forcible, and was delivered with all that quite exceptional forensic and oratorical skill which has come to be expected of him. As to the chancellor of the exchequer, what his speech lacked in judicial coolness it made up for in vehement frankness, and whatever may be the final opinion on a singularly sordid business, it must be admitted that when Mr. Lloyd-George inveigled against the injustice of attempting to consider a charge of indiscretion "in an atmosphere created by a charge of corruption," he at once commanded the agreement of just judgment.

The prime minister's speech was masterly, and Mr. Balfour's really great effort, in which he appealed to the government to see whether they could not find some course "more consistent with the honor of this assembly, and more likely to maintain the purity of the public service" than that which they proposed to take, carried the debate far above the ordinary level.

After Bonar Law had spoken, Sir Edward Grey wound up the debate for the government. His chief point was that, if all agreed, the conduct of the ministers had been free from the taint of corruption, the House ought not to pass a motion which could be regarded as a vote of censure.

At 11 o'clock the division was called on Sir Ryland Adkin's amendment to the opposition motion. It ran as follows:

"That this House, after hearing the statements of the attorney-general and the chancellor of the exchequer in reference to their purchase of shares in the Marconi Company of America, accepts their expression of regret that such pur-

CARE OF CHILDREN IS POINT BEFORE BUDAPEST CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDAPEST.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt published a manifesto of the objects and aims of the congress, in the Pester Lloyd, which did much to enlighten the people of Hungary as to what would be discussed during the meetings.

She spoke of the progress made during the last eight years. In 1902, she said, an organization was called into being in Washington, to discuss the possibility of an international suffrage movement; in 1904 a congress was held in Berlin; today there were organized bodies in the entire world.

The most remarkable point about the movement was that it was opposed and supported on exactly the same grounds throughout the world. Men of what may be called the military turn of mind oppose women's suffrage everywhere, while the woman reared in luxury and carefully sheltered from everything disagreeable, is, against it, for she is satisfied with the privileges she herself enjoys, and any change is only repugnant to her.

Countess Iska Teleki, the president of the committee in Budapest, says that the arguments for the suffrage may be summed up shortly as follows: "It is injurious for society that a sensible, capable being should spend the best years of life in fruitless waiting for the coming of a breadwinner, besides this being 'shameful' for the being itself. It is degrading that such a being should have no vote just because it happens to be born a woman, although the laws concern it just in the same proportion as a man."

The countess said that the liberation of woman was just as sure as the abolition of slavery, and of serfdom, of the attainment of religious freedom and emancipation of the Jews—all sufficiently recent in Hungary to be remembered by the elder inhabitants.

Direction of Women's Work

The most noticeable point about the whole congress was that the vote was evidently being asked, not so much with a view to bettering the present position of women, as for the benefit of the next generation. Speakers constantly referred to the importance of caring for the young as they represented the future, and there is no doubt that the trend of movement is primarily in this direction. The need of legislation is not so pressing for a number of women, who have passed their prime, and who have finished their careers, such as they are, for good or evil. The question which occupies this generation is the welfare of the next. This point was emphasized again and again throughout the proceedings.

Papers on Care of Children

At a branch meeting held in Budapest in connection with the congress papers on criminology and the care of children in great cities, were read.

Franz Anna Lindemann, the leading authority of the question, in Germany, said that the teacher could combat the ever-growing evil in the great cities, where children were forced to play on the streets, in conditions which were highly demoralizing.

Frau Eline Hansen, of Copenhagen, gave some account of the result attained in Denmark by the work of the cooking and household schools for girls where they were trained in the work of servants, and thus able to take better posts and to earn higher wages, than in former years, when everything had to be learnt after quitting the school.

Oswald B. Powell of Peterfield gave a description of the work done in the Badley reform schools, and of the system of coeducation there, which had produced the very best results. There is no doubt

that this excursion into practical pedagogics, was one of the most useful features of the entire proceedings.

Royalty at Opera House

A special gala performance was arranged for the delegates and members of the congress, at the Budapest opera house, and the congress members noticed with great satisfaction that Archduchess Augusta, the wife of Archduke Josef, was present at the performance. The archduchess, who before her marriage was a Bavarian princess, takes the greatest interest in everything new. She was one of the first members of a royal family to go up in an aeroplane, and is fond of every kind of sport and outdoor life.

Sensible Clothing

The congress members were, on the whole, very appropriately dressed. The various reporters noticed this almost with astonishment, in their accounts of the meetings. They were particularly struck with the appearance of the Duchess of Marlborough, nee Consuelo Vanderbilt. It is a matter for congratulation that American and British women have drawn forth a tribute of distinct admiration for their taste in dress from the Viennese and Hungarians whose judgment in deciding the question of what ought to be worn, is in no wise inferior to that of the French, although their manipulation of the material stands far below that of Paris.

Child Welfare

Some remarkable addresses were given on the question of child welfare. Frau Marie Stritt spoke of the necessity of placing a weapon in the hand of the mother which would enable her to fight for the welfare and good of the infant.

She said that the terrible misuse of the working powers of women and children in the sweatied industries could only be put an end to by women themselves. Mme Verone, the Paris advocate, referred to the evil effects of a double moral standard, and claimed justice for all women who were mothers alike, regardless of their status before the law. Her speech was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, although both in Austria and Hungary there is but small need for reform in this matter, as far as the mothers are concerned.

The Only Way Is the Vote

The Rev. Anna Shaw reminded her hearers several times in the course of the meetings that the only way in which they could accomplish all the aims which they had mentioned was by the vote. Only political power, she said, could bring about what they desired. She said that at present men had no time to wait for women, whose pace was different from theirs. She might compare the present state of affairs to two travelers, one sat in a flying machine, the other in an ox cart. Mrs. Shaw said that in future they must both sit in the aeroplane, side by side.

INDIAN EDUCATION CAUSES AGITATION

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Considerable agitation has been aroused in Bengal by the proposal made by the government of India that the recognition of secondary schools should in future rest with the local administration instead of with Calcutta.

Many Bengali newspapers declare that the proposals will result in an agitation more serious than that called forth by the partition of Bengal.

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New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

Always ready for use. No coal, smoke or ashes. Food cooked better, everybody happier.

Made with 1, 2, 3 and 4 burners.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
of New York

U. S. Board Reports on New Haven

(Continued from page one)
not only prudently but, above all, within the letter and the spirit of the law.

Stock Distribution Shown

A statement has been furnished us showing the stock distribution of both the New Haven and the Boston & Maine. On Jan. 1, 1913, there were 22,716 stockholders in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., and of these 3,666 were trustees and guardians. Over 9,000 held 10 shares or less, and almost another 9,000 had holdings between 11 and 50 shares. The distribution of Boston & Maine stock is about the same.

"We have been furnished with another statement showing that of the railroads entering the state of Massachusetts, most of which are involved in this investigation, \$184,772,400 of the stocks are owned in that state. These facts are earnestly pressed upon us in the view that the investing as well as the shipping public is vitally interested in this problem.

"This commission is keenly alive to this phase of the subject. We sympathize with the small stockholders of these companies; we shall permit and take any proper action which will relieve them, but it must be clearly understood that no distinction can be made between the different stockholders of these corporations. It is the company which must be dealt with, and not the individual stockholder."

Throughout the voluminous report, however, runs denunciation of financial methods employed by the present management of the roads. In connection with the New Haven's system of book-keeping and its recording of the disposition of about 12,000 shares of treasury stock, the commission said:

"There is no evidence to show any impropriety in this transaction, but the very character of it, the way it was conducted, and the manner in which it is permanently recorded are such that nothing can ever be known about it by examination of the books and papers of the New Haven company.

"It is difficult to understand the necessity for these circuitous and subterranean proceedings. If the thing is done properly and legally why not proceed to do it in the direct way? This is but one of many similar examples that might be given of the New Haven system of management."

The commission had attempted, in this case, to learn of the disposition of a sum of approximately \$125,000. Speaking of this, the commission reported:

"We were not willing to have President Mellon testify under oath because it would have accorded him immunity, so he gave us a statement, but not under oath. His statement was that the amount had been used in campaign expenses during the summer and fall of 1904 and that he had had the ratification of the directors in this act."

"For many years," continued the report, "the railroad monopoly of New England has been more complete than in any other section of this country. The average rates upon the New Haven for 1911 were higher per ton mile average than is shown by any other large railroad system in the United States."

The capitalization of the New Haven road was gone into great detail by the commission.

"The total capitalization on June 30, 1913," the report said, "was approximately \$93,000,000, of which \$79,000,000 was stock and \$14,000,000 bonds. On June 30, 1912, the capitalization was \$417,000,000 an increase of \$324,000,000, while the operated mileage was increased only 50 miles. In the nine years the road expended \$96,000,000 upon its railroads for betterments and equipment, making a total of \$136,000,000 devoted to its railroad property. This left \$204,000,000 devoted to operations outside its railroad sphere."

Telling how the New Haven used this money in purchasing Rhode Island trolleys that competed with its steam lines, the report went on to say of this Rhode Island purchase:

"The United Gas Improvement Company, which owned the trolleys, turned in the water and the New Haven gave \$13,500,000 for nothing."

The sale of the Boston & Maine stock by order of the courts as viewed by the commission, corroborates the stories of the purchase by J. L. Billard of Connecticut, who "made nearly \$3,000,000 out of the deal without the investment of a cent of capital."

Under a caption, "The Remedy," the commission declares that the New Haven should be divorced from its trolleys; that its trolley holdings throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut and other New England states should be taken from the road as well as its enormous water navigation lines between Boston and points north and south on the Atlantic seaboard.

The commission lays down rules which, if eventually adopted, will revolutionize railway operations throughout the country, inasmuch as it will narrow absolutely operations, the commission saying:

"In the opinion of the commission the following propositions lie at the foundation of all adequate regulation of interstate railways:

"A—Every Interstate railroad should be prohibited from expending money or incurring liability or acquiring property not in the operation of its railroad or in the legitimate improvement, extension or development of that railroad.

"B.—No Interstate railroad should be permitted to lease or purchase any other railroad, nor to acquire the stocks of any other railroad, nor to guarantee the same, directly or indirectly, with the approval of the federal government.

"C.—No stocks or bonds should be issued by an Interstate railroad except for the purchases sanctioned in the two pre-

POINTS BROUGHT OUT IN REPORT ON NEW HAVEN SYSTEM BY THE INTERSTATE BOARD

In its report upon the New Haven railroad and its conduct of the New England lines, the interstate commerce commission says:

The passenger service of the New Haven is better than any other system operating in the state of New York, while the Boston & Maine is equal to that upon any New York system.

Freight service is inferior to what it should be, although fairly comparing with that in other sections where conditions are substantially the same.

The freight service upon the Boston & Maine during the period covered by the investigation was extremely poor and justified in a great measure the criticisms.

The local freight rates in New England are slightly higher than the average in official classification territory, but compare favorably with them. The long distance rates to and from New England are lower than in most sections.

The outside financial operations of the New Haven for the last nine years have been wasteful in the extreme. The financial condition calls for careful consideration and prudent action but gives no occasion for hysteria.

The mutual understanding with the Boston & Albany is held to be in violation of the statute.

That the New Haven should divest itself of all of its trolley subsidiaries.

Of the Boston and Maine merger, continued, it will result "in an exclusive monopoly in New England."

"The outside properties of the New Haven have been acquired at extravagant prices."

As "financial misfortunes and derelictions" the board classes the Rhode Island Company, the Westchester deal, the Billard transactions, the Connecticut railway purchases and the acquisition of the Massachusetts trolleys.

ceding paragraphs, and none should be issued without the approval of the federal government."

The commission says "outside financial operations of the New Haven Company according to the commission, is 'rest have been for the last nine years waste in the extreme.' It says the system should get rid of its trolley roads.

Summary of Report

Summarized, the conclusions of the commission are:

That while the passenger service is good, there is room for improvement. That while the freight service of the New Haven road is inferior, it compares fairly well with that of other sections similarly situated. That the freight service on the Boston & Maine is extremely poor and justifies criticism made, although an earnest effort is being made to remedy this.

That local freight rates in New England, while slightly higher than in official classification, compare favorably with other sections and the through rates are lower than elsewhere. That the railroad deals fairly with the public, it is held, it will not regain public confidence.

B. & A. Deal Criticized

The agreement with the Boston & Albany is declared to be in violation at least of the intent of the law regulating competition but the commission specifically asserts that it is not passing upon the legal quality of the agreement.

The agitation against the road, it is held, is due to the open disregard of some laws and in disregard of the intent if not of the letter of others. Until the railroad deals fairly with the public, it is held, it will not regain public confidence.

The luncheon at the Copley-Plaza today was informal, and, although there was speaking, it was extemporaneous.

The Presidente Sarmiento is making a cruise to foreign waters, and next Saturday she will sail for Lisbon. The call at Halifax, which had been scheduled has been omitted. Stops will be made at Toulon, Spezia, Tripoli, Gibraltar and St. Vincent, thence to the home port.

Ship-rigged the training ship is provided with machinery which gives her a speed of 15 knots an hour. Her armament includes four five-inch guns and four of smaller calibre. On arriving off Commonwealth piers Monday afternoon, the vessel was saluted by guns from the navy yard. The vessel carries 10 cadets, 14 officers and about 300 men.

What Independence Meant

Argentina's anniversary of independence has a significance for the world at large. What was proclaimed in the city of Tucuman was not merely the emancipation from Spanish rule, but more from geographical isolation. For centuries compelled to face toward the Pacific ocean and to communicate with the outside world through Lima, in utter disregard of her magnificent situation on the River Plate and the Atlantic ocean, the River Plate region by winning political independence achieved a geographical victory which proved the foundation of Argentina's unparalleled prosperity and the hegemony of the Spanish-American world in which the original territory for many generations had played but an insignificant role.

Argentina's independence cannot be recalled without mention of the great fact that thanks to the great San Martin it meant that of half the Spanish world on the southern continent, nor is it un-fitting here to recall the other great fact in the history of South America that liberty came to her by the cooperation of great men of Saxon love of freedom.

Billard Deal Told

After detailing a history of the Billard transaction the commission says:

"On June 30, 1908, the New England Navigation Company sold to J. L. Billard all this Boston & Maine stock at its book value, receiving therefor \$11,000,000 in cash and the notes of Billard for \$2,743,500.

"The notes were, in no way secured and bore no other name than that of Mr. Billard. The cash was obtained upon the note of Mr. Billard at the National City Bank, for which the entire stock was deposited as collateral security."

Referring to the bearing of the Boston & Maine stock which had formerly been transferred to him; but whereas the price paid by him had been \$125 per share that paid to him by the navigation company was \$150 per share.

"Representatives of the New Haven earnestly insisted that they had not watered the stock of the Rhode Island Company and this, strictly speaking, is true. The improvement company, which took over the Providence, Pawtucket and adjacent lines in the water and the New Haven Company gave \$13,500,000 for nothing."

The commission declares further that the New York, Westchester & Boston, the 20-mile road running from White Plains to the Harlem river, has cost the New Haven \$12,000,000 in excess of the showing on its books.

All of the financial transactions of the New Haven are characterized as "extremely involved," and the commission reviews at great length all of the testimony along this line including the records of every deal engineered by President Mellon. The commission insists, however, that there is absolutely no evidence to indicate that the solvency of the New Haven has been in any way impaired.

"No stocks or bonds should be issued by an Interstate railroad except for the purchases sanctioned in the two pre-

BOSTON SHARES IN ARGENTINA'S FOURTH OF JULY

(Continued from page one)

Naon later, when he had returned to his rooms in the Copley-Plaza. "It is the great day of the year with us. On July 9, 1816, in the town of Tucuman, our declaration of independence was signed. Today, aboard the Sarmiento, the singing of national hymns by the men was very impressive.

"I have no definite plans for the rest of the day," continued Dr. Naon. "Probably, I shall go back to Washington tonight, but I am not sure."

Mayor Fitzgerald entertained the midshipmen from the Presidents Sarmiento at lunch at the Copley Plaza this noon and took them on an automobile tour of the Boston park system. In the evening was Dr. Naon. Tonight the mayor will conduct the visitors to Nantasket.

That part of the Presidents Sarmiento's crew which did not go to Quincy Tuesday will visit the Fore River plant today.

Government ships in the harbor are decorated with bunting today in honor of the national holiday of the visitors.

The Rivadavia, which is building at Quincy is now nearly completed, according to the Argentine naval officers today. The ship is now scheduled to sail for Rockland, Me., Aug. 3 where its trial trip will be held over the government standardization course off Monroe's island.

After these preliminary trials and engine tests the dreadnought will steam for New York, where she will be drydocked at the Brooklyn navy yard by courtesy of the navy department.

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PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE IN WILL OF CHARLES D. SIAS

Dartmouth, University of Vermont and Other Institutions Named as Beneficiaries

SALEM, MASS.—In the Essex county probate office today the will of Charles D. Sias of Boston and Wenham was filed

SALESMAN'S WIFE AND SON TO RECEIVE ESTATE

<

Servia Denies Capture of Vrania

MANUFACTURERS SEEK SUMMONS IN LOBBY INQUIRY

Association Asks Chairman Overman to Issue Subpens for Former Speaker Cannon and Many Other Past Officials

MR. WHITMAN TALKS

WASHINGTON—Counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers today asked Chairman Overman of the Senate lobby investigation committee to subpoena 40 former well known congressional leaders including former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, and former Senator Nelson A. Aldrich. These men are to be called, it was stated, to refute the testimony which it is expected Col. M. M. Mulhall of Baltimore, former lobbyist for the association, will give when he takes the stand tomorrow.

Senator Overman declined to issue the subpoenas at this time. "It should develop from Mulhall's story," said Mr. Overman, "that these men are needed to testify here, why we will call them. But until we hear Mulhall's story under oath, there is no need of placing these men under subpoena. As a matter of fact none of them will run away."

Others who were proposed by the National Association of Manufacturers, in addition to those previously mentioned, were Senators Crane, Lodge, and Penrose, Representatives McDermott, Sherry, and in fact, every public man whose name has been in any way connected with the Mulhall statements.

The latter part of the morning session was taken up with inconsequential preliminary questioning of William Whitman by Senator Reed. The witness was asked many questions about the mills he was interested in, description of processes, output, etc., which he answered in detail.

The questions relative to the mills, and later to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers became so detailed that Mr. Whitman said: "It is pretty difficult for a man of affairs to recollect all the details such as you are asking. But I would like to say that I am very anxious and very desirous of giving the committee all the information it is possible to give."

To most of the questions as to manner of raising funds for the association, dates when he held office, by-laws and so forth, the witness had to answer: "I do not know" or "I cannot recollect." At one point Winthrop L. Marvin, who sat near the witness arose and asked permission, as secretary of the association, to give the information the committee was seeking from Mr. Whitman.

"Mr. Whitman has not been in close touch with these matters for years," he said, "but I think when you reach me I will be able to give you all these details."

Mr. Whitman said he had been the first treasurer of the association over 25 years ago, and had been president from 1884 to 1893 and from 1904 to 1911. He thought the dues were about \$25 a year for his membership, but that memberships were usually assessed according to the number of sets of cards in the mills. The senators frequently pressed the witness by saying they thought he was perhaps the best posted woolen man in the country.

Because the work of sorting out and arranging in chronological order the 20,000 letters and other documents turned over to the committee by Martin M. Mulhall is taking more time than had been anticipated, the calling of the former lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers was further deferred when the inquiry was resumed today. Senator Reed, who has taken charge of the presentation of this evidence, expects it will be in shape for the committee not later than tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the committee continued its efforts to complete the record of the operations of the wool and sugar lobbies. Most of this evidence is purely cumulative and confirmatory of previous witnesses.

The first witness today was A. D. Baldwin of Cleveland, O., a member of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, one of the biggest sugar producers of Hawaii. Mr. Baldwin is a lawyer, and his brothers, he said, are the practical sugar men of the family. He said that he has been in Washington since early in April calling on senators and representatives and endeavoring to interest them in maintaining the duty on sugar.

Mr. Baldwin said that his compensation was \$30 a day while in Washington and his legitimate expenses.

"How did you expect to earn that amount?" demanded Chairman Overman. "Oh, I don't know that I earned it, but the sugar men wanted me here and were willing to pay me," the witness replied.

Mr. Baldwin admitted that there were more than half a dozen other men working for the sugar men who got at least as much as he did. Senator Overman intimated that these men must have been doing more than merely "calling" on senators in the interest of their cause but the witness insisted this was all he had done.

"And you got \$30 a day and expenses for calling on less than 20 senators and

legation in London Also Contradicts Ishtip Stories and Declares That the Timok Division, so Far From Having Been Annihilated, Has Now Taken Krivolak

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor has been placed by the Servian legation in possession of information which gives probably as exactly as it is possible to obtain it the military position at the present moment. The center of Servian concentration in Macedonia is the town of Uskub, which is dominated by the Ovchepolje plateau.

It was because of this that the Bulgarians made their late attack in force on this position.

Regarding Ishtip the legation denies, in spite of the statements of Lieutenant Wagner, that this town has ever changed hands.

The correspondents have described its capture and recapture six times during the week, and this story has had the support of the Bulgarian government. The Servian legation emphatically and categorically denies that Ishtip has ever been attacked. It is situated within the Bulgarian zone, which is not disputed, and no effort whatever has been made to penetrate to it.

The object of the story is explained as an attempt on the part of Bulgaria to prove that she has been attacked by Servia. Such an attack is unnecessary. Servia is in possession of the whole of the disputed territory and has consequently no reason for attacking Bulgaria.

On the other hand Bulgaria has every reason, if she is to make good her claim, for attacking Servia, and driving her out of the disputed territory.

Again respecting Krivolak this place is now in the hands of the Servians. It is on the frontier of the disputed zone and was captured by the Bulgarians in their first advance. It was here that the Servian Timok division was reported by

writing a very few letters, did you?" demanded Senator Overman.

"Yes, sir; I did." "Did you aid the publicity campaign?" "Very little, and I could add nothing more to what Mr. Ballou has already told you."

Mr. Baldwin was examined at great length by most of the senators, but his story in effect duplicated those by Ballou, Cook and other sugar men who have already been on the stand.

It is learned today from a senator on the foreign relations committee that Frederick C. Penfield, who has been nominated as ambassador to Austria will be called before the committee to be questioned about his contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. Republican senators want to learn what foundation there is to the report brought to them that Mr. Penfield contributed about \$90,000 to the Wilson campaign on the understanding that he was to receive an ambassadorship.

It was said he contributed \$30,000 in the hope of getting a post, then subsequently gave two more \$30,000 lots in return for a promise that he should be ambassador to Italy, which post he is said to have wanted. Austria will satisfy him, it is understood. This investigation will hold up Mr. Penfield's confirmation for a time, it is assured by the senator who gives the information, and the result may affect even the appointment of National Committee Chairman McCombs as ambassador to France.

MALDEN PLAY SCHOOLS ORGANIZE

More than 1000 children are in attendance at the play schools held under the direction of the Malden Y. M. C. A. The schools are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. o'clock every week day.

The instructors are: Cradock park—John Driscoll and Miss A. H. Shepard; Dell street—William Boyce and Miss Josephine Powers; Coytmore Lea—Maurice E. Flynn and Miss A. L. Johnson; Ferryway green—Robert Fowler, Miss Daisy Riley, Miss Ruth Stopp and C. A. Jennings. School teams are to be organized and contests will be arranged in volleyball, basketball, baseball and tennis.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN MINISTER RETIRES

MEXICO CITY—Francisco de la Barra resigned as minister of foreign affairs Tuesday. He may go abroad, as he announced some weeks ago, or he may return to Toluca, capital of the state of Mexico, to complete his term as Governor, to which office he was elected early in the year.

Emilio Rabasa, recently appointed ambassador to the United States, is prominently mentioned for the foreign office.

MINE INQUIRY TO BE RESUMED

WASHINGTON—The Senate investigation of conditions in the West Virginia coal mine regions will be resumed next week probably on Tuesday. Senator Swanson, chairman of the investigation committee, said on Tuesday.

Hearings will be resumed with witnesses for the coal operators in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek fields. Senator Kenyon will be authorized to go to Charleston and complete the testimony of witnesses there.

"And you got \$30 a day and expenses for calling on less than 20 senators and

"L" ARBITERS TO MEET SOON TO FIX SCALE

Return of Mr. Storrow, Third Man on Board to Adjust Wage and Work Problem, Necessary to Final Action

PROBLEMS IN HAND

Both the time and place for the conference to settle the five remaining requests out of 48 made by the Boston Street Carmen's Union to the Elevated company will be designated tonight if James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, returns to the city today from Vermont. Such was the announcement made today by James H. Vahey, attorney for the union, who learned of Mr. Storrow's expected arrival through James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber.

Mr. Storrow was selected last night as the third man to act with Mr. Vahey and James L. Richards, the representative appointed by the company, as arbitrators in the points at issue between the Elevated and its 7000 employees.

The board of arbitrators must announce its findings within 30 days, both the company and the union have pledged themselves to abide by the decisions that are made. The entire dispute which led to taking a strike vote was centered in the selection of a third arbitrator. Having chosen its arbitrator the Elevated company objected to his discussing the selection of the third man with any one who did not have authority to bind the union to the selection of the person agreed upon, which was in accordance with the agreement.

On the other hand the union was unwilling to submit the differences to arbitration if there was any possibility of the third arbitrator being selected by any one excepting the other two arbitrators.

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee last Thursday to overcome the deadlock, and after numerous conferences Mr. Storrow was selected to preside over the arbitration board.

The matters to be arbitrated are:

- "To determine what scale of wages shall be paid by the company to the members of the association. This shall include all matters which necessitate any change in the amount of wages now paid by the company, whether in the aggregate or individually. Also the question of changing the existing graduated scale of wages of blue uniform men and reduction in the number of classifications in shops and the question of any change in the existing guaranteed or minimum wage. (Nothing concerning hours of labor is to be submitted to arbitration except it is herein specifically described.)
- "Hours of labor of employees of road and track departments.
- "Establishment of uniformity of hours in shops.
- "Free transportation for employees.
- "Abolition of piece work."

The agreement also decided that the decision of the board shall be final and deciding and must be rendered within 30 days after the close of the hearings. It also determined that so far as wages are concerned the board shall not fix a scale of wages for a period of longer than three years nor less than one.

The selection of Mr. Storrow as third arbitrator found hearty approval with the several hundred barn and shop captains and committee men from all parts of the system who had gathered at 724 Washington street last night to learn the result of the day's proceedings. The men were addressed by Organizer Fay, Attorney Vahey, President J. J. Higgins and Business Agent Neddale.

General Organizer Fay and Attorney Vahey last night made the following statement:

"In view of the fact that we have been given a large share of the responsibility for dealing with this situation, we want to express our gratitude that it has been so favorably ended.

"We also desire to say that we deeply appreciate the work of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce in these negotiations.

"Neither of us has any acquaintance with Mr. Storrow, but his character and standing in this commonwealth assure us that he is one of the best qualified men that could be found to deal with this problem.

"His award, whatever it may be, will be respected by our membership, because we know it will be honestly made."

BANKS TO PAY TAXES ON LAND

MINNEAPOLIS—Asst. Atty.-Gen. W. J. Stevenson recently decided that 57 Minnesota banks which own real estate outside of Minnesota, worth \$200,000, will have to pay Minnesota taxes instead of deducting it from their bank stocks.

The state tax commission has the list of this property and will take steps to place it on the tax rolls. The law regarding assessment of banks allows the value of their real estate holdings to be deducted from the value of the stock in fixing the personal property assessments, as the land is assessed separately.

U. S. STEEL TO SPEND \$20,000,000

DULUTH, Minn.—James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who returned on Tuesday from an inspection of the corporation's mine leases on the Minnesota ranges, said the corporation would expend \$20,000,000 on the steel mill at Gary outside Duluth.

"In addition to a model town at Gary," he said, "we will build a \$2,000,000 cement plant with a capacity of \$40,000 barrels a day as a side line."

A Most Eventful Sale of Curtains and Upholsteries

For the Summer Home
At Savings of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and Even More

THIS sale of things for Summer Homes embraces sun-fast fabrics for Curtains, Summer Decorations and Upholsteries; Bed Sets, Cotton and Lace Curtains, Cushions, Couch Covers, Cedar Chests and Porch Shades. These price reductions of 1-3 to 1-2, and even more, are exceptionally opportune. Our superb collection contains some of the newest and handsomest fabrics in vogue today.

4.50 PRINTED COTTON CURTAINS	Colored borders and plain centre; 2½ yards long. A pair.....	2.50
5.00 ETAMINE CURTAINS	Lace trimmed, assorted designs. A pair.....	3.25
5.00 NOTTINGHAM FILET BED SETS	With shams, full size. A set.	2.50
NET AND ETAMINE BED SETS	Arabian, samples, slightly mussed from showing. 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.00 values, at HALF PRICE.	1.25
2000 Yards	90c and 1.00 SCOTCH MADRAS	50c
—For Curtains, Bed Spreads, etc., a variety of designs.		
A yard		
1500 Yards	75c DOUBLE-FACED CRAFTERS CLOTH	35c
—For Curtains, Bed Spreads, etc., a variety of designs.		
A yard		
BAMBOO PORCH SHADES	The best quality, ready to hang.	
6 ft. wide x 8 ft. deep.....	Selling for	75c
8 ft. wide x 8 ft. deep.....	Selling for	1.10
10 ft. wide x 8 ft. deep.....	Selling for	1.25
SHADES	Hand tinted, on spring rollers, made from remnants in our own work-rooms, ready to hang....	25c
14.00 CEDAR CHESTS	Size 48 in. x 19 x 19 in., with tray, lock and casters.	10.00

Curtains and Upholstery—Sixth Floor, New Building

Jordan Marsh Company

ENGLISH BAR ADMITS CANADIAN

\$165,000 GIVEN TO YALE FRATERNITY

TORONTO—Burris Gahan, a former student of the University of Toronto, has just distinguished himself by taking first honors in the final examination for the English bar. The standard of scholarship demanded may be gauged by the fact that in the examinations out of 711 candidates only 420 passed, only 30 got first-class honors, 11 being in the final.

Mr. Gahan has secured a certificate of honor by the Council of Legal Education and a prize of £50 by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, by whom he has been called to the bar.

Mr. Gahan is a son of H. B. Gahan of London, Ont. He was graduated from Toronto University in 1898.

STATE WILL PAY FOREST TAXES

LA CROSSE, Wis.—The question of forest conservation by Wisconsin has been put over for two years by the passage of the Peavey bill, which provides that a joint committee from this Legislature shall be empowered to investigate conditions at the Wisconsin forest reserve to ascertain its value.

The opposition comes in counties in which the reserve is located, but has been appealed in part by a bill which provides that the state shall pay taxes on its forest reserve lands, and in this way assist the settlers in northern Wisconsin to build schools and roads.

NEW RAILROAD DEPOTS BUILT

TAYLOR, Tex.—The International & Great Northern Railway Company's new concrete and steel freight depot building in this city, erected for about \$30,000, was taken over recently by the owners. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company has just finished a handsome \$30,000 new brick and stone passenger station building and it is now open to the public.

CLAIM FILED AGAINST NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON—The Atlantic Fruit Company of New York has filed a claim for \$1,793,85 against the republic of Nicaragua with the Nicaraguan mixed claims commission now sitting here. It is alleged that the Nicaraguan government cancelled a concession owned by the company

MR. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS OF CAUSE

KANSAS CITY—Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his sons, en route to Arizona, arrived here on Tuesday night and 10 minutes later left for the West. In a brief address Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I have been middling busy in the last 18 months and I am now going to Arizona for a month's rest. I find myself in a dilemma, as I do not want to talk politics and it is difficult for me to talk at all without discussing politics. However, I will say this much: The principles for which I stand must prevail. They mean justice to every man, woman and child, and I must continue to fight for them."

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY MODES OBSERVED AT PUTEAUX IN THE SEINE

IT WAS a lovely afternoon and the little island of Puteaux in the Seine was bright with sunshine and roses and big umbrellas with tea tables set under them, all making a delightful setting for dainty robes and modes, writes a Paris contributor to the Monitor. There too are beautiful trees with climbing roses trained up the trunks and beds of massed hydrangeas on the ground below. Here the smartest folks in Paris meet for tennis and tea and talk, and indeed one could not wish for a pleasanter place on a hot summer's afternoon. The tennis players are dressed much like tennis players anywhere else, with perhaps a little more attention to detail. A pretty little figure stood out in white linen skirt and a coat of a soft *écru* shade showing a touch of very pale rose color at the throat of the lingerie blouse underneath, and to complete the costume a boy scout hat of stitched white satin sharply turned up at one side. One of the players, in white skirt and blouse, wore a big sailor hat with slightly upturned brim, the hat of fine black straw with an edge of bright cherry color and a band of broad black velvet round the crown and tied behind a bow.

A very chic tailored suit presented a good combination of color, the skirt of blue cloth slightly full at the hips with the prettiest little coat of canary yellow cloth and turn-down collar and full-buttoned waistcoat of soft white linen. A white liberty satin gown was cut in straight lines at the back and sides while the front had several large tucks across stitched only a little way and then left loose to form the drapery and large boule satin buttons from waist to hem. The sash of black crepe de chine was broad and swathed around the figure with a large bow and long ends at the back, and the bodice made with long sleeves, buttoned to the elbow was trimmed with ruffles of ivy-tinted lace. The hat worn with this gown was of white straw with black lined brim, black tulle veiled the white straw and ruby colored roses made a wreath round the crown with, to one side, a smart outstanding bow of the ruby velvet.

A pretty pale moleskin satin or charmeuse gown was trimmed flèche fashion with soft ivory lace and had a posy of old rose flowers tucked in at the waist; the overskirt was tucked up short in front where the tucks were held in place with large round gun metal buttons and fell away much longer to the back. A girl who was very slight wore a three-decker skirt in accordion plaited blue voile nînon with a wide sash of black taffetas glace. The bodice, left open at the throat, was trimmed with a collar of pale *écru* chiffon quite plain with a buttonhole stitch round the edge, deep and rounded in the back and coming down to the waist in front. The sleeves hung straight and wide to the elbow with loose inner sleeve of the *écru* chiffon.

A gown of dark blue and petunia was very picturesque. The skirt was of dark blue liberty satin and the tunic of shimmery petunia gauzy material caught up in front with five large buttons and edged with a deep openwork hem worked in dark blue silk. The bodice was made cross over fashion and the ruffles of lace that trimmed it followed this line to where the sash of petunia hitched slightly up to the side at the point where the buttons started on the tunic, under a bouquet of blue hyacinths with one vivid crimson rose. The hat worn with this looked like a big blue tulie flower with a petunia center to it; the sunshade was blue and the stockings were petunia.

Another pretty gown was of shot silk in blue nattier and lilac, and the sash and the hat were of the blue, the latter trimmed with tulle the same shade in a high ruche round the crown and one beautiful Caroline Testout rose to the side. The flèche that trimmed the bodice was of net, ivory tinted, all covered with tiny ruffles of fine lace. The elbow sleeves had tiny cuffs of the same trimming.

A pale fawn soft satin had an overskirt of chiffon full on the hips and reaching the hem behind. The sash was of the satin with a huge bow and ends at the back, the bodice opened on to a vest of putty colored chiffon and had a turn-down collar of the same. The hat worn with this was quite fascinating, a medium-sized fine straw the shade of the gown with a ruche of tulle the same color and two nodding pink roses rising from a bunch of heliotrope, and a tie of rich green satin holding the tulle ruche in its place.

A dark blue charmeuse gown was lifted out of the ordinary run by flat narrow reverses forming the collar at the back of dull Parma violet peau de soie; the inner vest was of fine ivory lace and tulle and a big tea rose was tucked in at the waist. At the back the waist was finished with two large buttons of blue while a fringed girdle of the Parma violet hung from the left side of the waist in front.

Three young girls walking about together made a pretty picture, for one was dressed in blue, one in white, and one in red, presenting the tricolor flag. The red was a particularly charming gown of charmeuse and cloth, the charmeuse making the foundation, while the cloth was introduced as a trimming, bordering the tunic to a depth of about 12 inches and cleverly cut so as to form the center of the back and front while

DRESS FOR MIDSUMMER DAYS

Blouse with short sleeves and open neck



BAMBOO BASKETS

Baskets of the smoked bamboo are always in good taste, no matter to what use they are put, according to the Newark News. At just this season the shops have a large supply of the low, flat baskets, with or without handles. They are designed primarily to be used for the table, as sandwich, cake, roll or fruit holders. Some are woven quite close while others are made with the open star pattern.

CANNED WHOLE

Select small, round tomatoes, scald by putting in wire basket and plunging once or twice in boiling water. Remove skins and put tomatoes in jars, add teaspoon salt to each jar, fill the jars with cold water, put jars in boiler, the bottom of which is protected with strips of wood; surround them partly with cold water, cover the boiler and boil 10 minutes after reaching boiling point.—Janesville Gazette.

THE blouse that is made with short sleeves and open neck is certainly a boon for midsummer days. This one is dainty and attractive and is worn with one of the new skirts overlapped at the front and back.

As shown here, the blouse is made of cotton crepe with trimming of eyelet embroidery edged with color and with little fancy stitches joining the color to the white. The skirt is made of linen, but skirts of this kind can be made of any material heavy enough to be suited to the tailored finish and the blouse has many possibilities.

Treated in this way, it is designed for midsummer and for home wear, but, with just a few changes it can be completely transformed. If the neck is made high and the sleeves long in regulation shirtwaist style a tailored waist results.

While, at first thought, the two are quite unlike, the same foundation answers for both. Waists of the tailored sort are always desirable for traveling and general wear and this season washable silk is extensively used as well as linen and cotton fabrics.

For the blouse with short sleeves and open neck, any pretty, dainty fabric will be appropriate and will be found just as satisfactory with a skirt to match, making a gown, as it is with the odd skirt. The skirt is made in four pieces and can be finished at either the high or the natural waist line.

For the blouse will be needed 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with one yard 18 for the collar and cuffs; for the skirt 4½ yards 27, 2¾ yards 36 or 44 for linen or other material without up and down, 5 yards 27 or 36 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide if there is figure or nap. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 4 yards.

The pattern of the blouse (7855) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7507) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

EGGS A LA CORTLANDT
CHOP half an onion very fine and brown lightly in a heaping spoon of sweet butter. Add six chopped chicken livers and fry this mixture 10 minutes. Drain off the butter and add two tablespoons brown sauce. Let it come to a boil and season with paprika and salt. If the mixture is thin, add a small quantity of cornstarch to thicken. Serve over two poached eggs. If the flavor is liked, four or five ripe olives, chopped fine, may be added just before the livers are poached over the toast and eggs. The toast should be cut round and all the crusty edges cut off.

WALNUT BISCUITS
Delicious and uncommon biscuits for afternoon tea may be made from the following recipe:

One pound of flour, four ounces of butter, the same quantity of sugar, one egg, and three ounces of finely-chopped walnuts. Beat butter and sugar together, adding the egg, thoroughly whisked. Stir in the flour very gradually, working it into the other ingredients till all becomes a smooth yellow paste. Turn on to a floured board and knead in the walnuts with the fingers. Roll out, cut into shapes with a fancy cutter, and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

STUFFED TOMATOES
Select tomatoes of a size (about eight) and drop into boiling water just for a second. Then remove skin, scoop out inside, which can be saved for putting in soup. Take a 10 cent can of deviled ham, mince fine with mayonnaise dressing and three hard boiled eggs, add a little parsley and celery which has been chopped fine, juice of onion and a little Worcestershire sauce. Mix all well and place back in tomatoes, chill and serve on lettuce leaves. Put a teaspoon of mayonnaise dressing on top of each then cover lightly with grated hard boiled egg.

APPLE CAKE
One egg (beaten well), one cup sugar, half cup milk, melted butter size of egg, two cups flour sifted with teaspoon baking powder, salt, teaspoon vanilla. Mix as for cake dough, adding butter last. Put in bread pan and smooth out about 1½ inches thick. Add on top sliced apples, sugar, cinnamon and a few currants. San Francisco Call.

NOVEL FAVORS

So many bon voyage luncheons and end-of-the-season affairs are being given at the present time that favors for these occasions are largely confined to trifles which indicate a summer trip, says the New York Times. Tiny hat boxes of paper to be filled with bonbons are to be had at 5 cents each and dress suit cases are 24 cents. Trunks which hold a larger quantity of "sweets" are priced at 15 cents and little red picnic baskets cost 10 cents. These are rather newer than the others. But the newest of all these small items are the automobile hats. Made of colored crinkled paper these are 5 cents each. More carefully made of tan and black leatherette lined with silk, in which the candles are placed, they cost 24 cents each.

Philadelphia: Chestnut and 12th Sts.
Brooklyn: Fulton and Bridge Sts.

Newark: Broad and William Sts.
Buffalo: Main and Huron Sts.

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Clearance Sale

Charmeuse and Crepe Meteor Dresses.

Stripe and Figured Voile Dresses.

Voile and French Linen Dresses.

Charmeuse, Faille and Moire Dress Coats.

Chinchilla, Tweed and Eponge Sport Coats.

Misses' Tailored Linen Dresses.

Misses' Voile and Tissue Dresses.

Misses' Silk and Lingerie Dresses.

Girls' Lingerie and Voile Dresses.

Girls' Chambray and Linen Tub Dresses.

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Women's Silk and Lisle Ribbed Underwear.

Women's Silk and Lisle Hosiery.

Women's Silk and Glace Gloves.

At
Greatly
Reduced
Prices

Clearance of Women's & Misses' Dresses

Of Silk Crepe Meteor and Charmeuse, in black, white, navy and taupe. Crepes, voiles and sheer lingerie, white and figured. Heretofore \$20.00 to \$25.00

12.00

Women's & Misses' Summer Dresses

Exclusive models in striped, figured and white voile, effectively draped and trimmed styles. Were \$10.75

6.90

Clearance of Women's & Misses' Blouses

Lingerie, Cotton Voile and Washable Crepe, also allover Eyelet Embroidery, trimmed with sheer laces. New low collar effects, long and short sleeves.

Regularly \$2.95

Women's Voile & Crepe Blouses—Imported Cotton Crepe, Voiles and Lingerie, trimmed with Venise, Shadow & fine Val. laces.

Regularly \$7.90 and \$10.50

Imported copies of high grade Blouses of shadow lace, chiffon and allover laces. Chiffon and net linings. Shadow lace and ribbon trimmed underbodies.

Regularly \$9.75

Clearance Women's Undermuslins

Night Gowns { Nainsook daintily trimmed with fine laces and ribbon. Regularly \$1.50

85c

Gowns Petticoats { Sheer lingerie trimmed with lace medallions and ribbon insertions. Regularly \$3.00 and \$3.50

2.00

Gowns Petticoats Combinations { Superior quality lingerie, special designed laces artistically applied. Regularly \$3.95 and \$4.90

2.95

GOOD WAYS OF USING PEACHES

Baked, in roly poly, salad and puddings

WHILE there are few fruits more delicious in their natural state than peaches, this is a fruit that may be cooked or used as flavoring for desserts of various kinds in a most satisfactory way. Baked peaches are most tasty, according to the Newark News.

Ripe peaches should be selected for baking. Wash them carefully, but do not break the skin. Put as many in a baking dish as the dish will hold and then cover with cold water. Sprinkle light brown sugar on top and bake in a slow oven for an hour. Serve hot with cream. They are delicious served on squares of sponge cake with whipped cream.

A simple sponge cake in layers and then put together with a peach filling is sure to please. For the filling take a cupful of peaches pressed through a sieve and add a cupful of whipped cream and half a cupful of powdered sugar. A few chopped nuts may be added if desired.

Peach whip is light and refreshing for a summer dessert. Soak half a boxful of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water and then add a cupful of boiling water. Cook some peaches and rub enough through a sieve to make a pint. Add the fruit to the dissolved gelatin and add enough lemon juice to give a good flavor. Set aside to get cold. As it begins to stiffen beat up the whites of

with cold water, and roll. Bake in a quick oven. Cut in slices when serving and serve with whipped cream or any preferred pudding sauce.

Peaches are delicious served as a salad. Peel ripe peaches and cut in halves, carefully removing the stones. Fill the center with a mixture of cream cheese, chopped nuts and salad dressing. Serve with French dressing made with lemon or with mayonnaise to which whipped cream has been added.

A peach cornstarch pudding is made after this recipe: Scald a cupful of milk and then add two tablespoomfuls of cornstarch wet down in a quarter of a cupful of water, a quarter of a cupful of sugar and a tablespoomful of butter. Cook for five minutes. Take from the stove and add a tablespoomful of lemon juice, half a tablespoomful of almond extract, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and half a cupful of cream, whipped. Color pink with some vegetable coloring. Line custard cups with the custard, lay half a peach in each cup and then fill with the custard mixture. When cold turn out, sprinkle with chopped almonds and serve with a boiled custard made of the yolks of the eggs and a cupful of milk.

PREVENTS A BREAK

When canning boiling hot fruit drop a silver knife in the jar, and thus effectively prevent breaking. Take the knife out when the jar is nearly full, fill up, and seal as usual.—Mother's Magazine.



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R. J. Aley Will Head N. E. A. Slate Among Library Workers

JACOB STEENDAM, "NOCH VASTER"

Poet Who Served New Netherland as Good Citizen and With His Muse Sketched in Early American Literature Series

In the plantation period of American writing the poets of New Netherland lead, not by the quantity of their product but by its intrinsic poetical quality.

The greater part of the verse written, in Virginia and New England, during this period, with which the whole New Netherland period practically corresponds, was either narrative or theological. Of either of these kinds of verse the three poets of New Netherland, Jacob Steendam, Henricus Selym, and Nicasius de Sille, wrote very little. "Their product"—it has been said—"was more of an art and a delight." They wrote songs in praise of beauty, verses of affection, though not the love songs of the court; they wrote of the beauty of the earth and the deep emotions of patriotism. When they took the events of daily living for their subjects it was more to idealize than to relate. Moreover they wrote when the inspiration seized them, very seldom because occasion demanded, though Selym several times celebrated events in the lives of his friends.

Of the youth of Jacob Steendam almost nothing is known, except that he was born in Enkhuizen in 1616. Records show that in 1640 he desired to be sent to New Netherland as Ziekentrooster, the lay reader of the Dutch church, but was adjudged too young. For about seven years previous to 1640 he was in Guinea, whether he sailed in a fleet of 27 vessels belonging to the West India Company.

Going forth upon this adventure he wrote:

"Holland! Holland! See, we sever Like fleet, each wending over

Toward his far appointed place. Farewell! Farewell! whatever betide us This we know, that God will guide us Praised be His grace."

Sea Verse Vigorous

His verses of the sea belong to this period, and Mr. Innes quotes the following stanza as an instance of their fine vigor:

"Ye ploughers of the ocean

And harrows of the sea!

The ship Deventer goes before

And with the Roe sail we

To the Guinea coast of Africa we hie,
To the golden Moorish land

Wherein God's mighty hand

Hath planted our dominion far and nigh."

Returning to Holland, Steendam married Sara de Roschau, and for three years they lived in Amsterdam. His first book of poems was published there in 1652, the same year in which he came to New Netherland.

The name Steendam is simply stone-dam, and as if in whimsical allusion to this, he was accustomed to write "noch vaster" (still firmer) after it, so that the phrase and the name have been used in some instances as if the latter were part of the former. Oddly enough, his home in New Amsterdam was on Stone street, which had acquired its name by being the first paved street in the province, probably the first in the country. It seems that a certain tidy dame, no other than one of the Van Courtlands, had complained that she could not keep her house clean because of the dust, and complained so wisely and perseveringly that the city council was induced to lay the street with cobblestones. Whereupon the people came from far and near to admire. This was in 1657-8, and it was not long before other streets were similarly paved. There are bits of this cobblestone pavement in lower Manhattan today that are thought to date from this time, and Stone street has retained its name, if not its original cobbles.

Steendam's house was also somewhat unique, for seeing some builders at work one day trying to make their own bricks and burning many of them black, he surprised the community by using these discarded bricks as trimming upon the fair Holland brick of which his house was constructed; showing the poet to have been of a practical turn as well as having an artist's eye for contrast. In one of the early prints of New Amsterdam this house, standing somewhat on the outskirts of the closely built street, shows a second story, but otherwise is like all the others, with its stepped gables turned toward the street. It had a garden running down to the East river and in it grew vegetables and flowers.

Mystic Haunts Night

There are traditions that the poet walked much by moonlight about the little city bounded on three sides by water, and on the north by the wall built for protection that ran across from river to river and left its name to the street that now, the world over, means finance.

Steendam was something of a planter, having several small farms about Manhattan and on Long Island. The source of a supposition that he was an upholsterer is his bill, found among some old papers, for a dozen cushions supplied to the burgomasters to be used in the town hall. But it is much more probable, in the absence of any other hint that he was of that trade, that the cushions were merchandise consigned to him from Holland, or that he may have been acting as the direct agent of the city in procuring them. In a list of contributors to a fund raised for the public defense he is written a trader; certain court minutes show him to have been a

From prose to poetry is the turn reached in the present paper on the New Netherland group of writers in the series on Early American Literature. The subject of this sketch is seen, perhaps, happier as a scholar than as a man of trade, although found at different times more or less active in both pursuits; a man who ornamented his house with bricks discarded by builders and one who had no hesitancy in turning his wit upon himself.

somewhat shrewd business man, and with all his literary and religious tendencies, he was not enlightened beyond his time in the matter of slavery, for there is record of a petition addressed by him to the director and council, asking leave to engage in a slave trading venture. Whether he carried out this project the records do not state.

Steedam was not in New Amsterdam at the time of its surrender, and did not fulfill what had been his expectation to return, having apparently no desire to exchange his Dutch citizenship and become an English subject. Instead he went to Batavia in Java. It was then that he wrote his address to Amsterdam:

"Where in my youth I came.
From you my last departure I must tell,
And all my friends to gather, fare-well
I leave you in God's name."

His Bent Is Found

At Batavia he found employment for which he was well fitted and which must have satisfied his desires better than anything theretofore. This was in the superintendency of the Orphan House, and as lay reader to the Dutch congregation. It is probably from the nature of this work, in which he continued until the close of his career in

1671, that he is often alluded to as a preacher or even as "Domine" Steendam, a title no Dutch Reformed churchman ever assumed unless he was university-bred for the ministry. His wife was governess of the house and succeeded him as its head, and their daughter Vrelegond succeeded her.

A fine portrait of Steendam, by the Dutch painter Kroeman, is extant, and a print is in the Lenox collection of the New York public library. It shows an attractive face, very thoughtful, somewhat serious and patient, conveying a hint of sad experiences; but with a sweet, direct gaze. The portrait, showing only the head and shoulders, is oval in shape, and is framed in olive branches bearing fruit and banded together by ribbons that float out at the top, corresponding to sprays of olive arranged in each of the lower corners. It rests on a pedestal, upon which are these lines by the Dutch poet Johan Nieuw-hoff:

"His spirits gifts divine set forth in flowing song
Unto God's people give a harp which chimes the ear
With David's heavenly theme. His art, what song can praise
The hymn of praise to God transcendent all our lays."

Steedam loved New Netherland and served her not only as a good citizen but with his muse. His first poem after becoming a New Netherlander was written in her aid in the troubous conditions uppermost at the time of his arrival. It is called "The Complaint of New Amsterdam to Her Mother." The second was "In Praise of New Netherland"; and the third, "Spurring Verses," was not a hunting song, but intended as an incentive to colonists to make New Netherland their home. These poems, in connection with "Den Distil-vink" and a book of verse published in Batavia, will be considered in a following paper.

(The writer is indebted to Henry C. Murphy's "Anthology" and to J. H. Innes in his "New Amsterdam and Its People.")

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

WHY NOT?

Boy—I want to buy some paper.
Dealer—What kind of paper?
Boy—You'd better give me fly paper. I want to make a kite.—Chicago Tribune.

ONE AFTER ANOTHER

She—Jack, when we are married I must have three servants.
He—You shall have twenty, dear—but not all at the same time.—San Francisco Examiner.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Gotron—So you want to marry my daughter, do you? Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?
Young Softly (slightly embarrassed)—I hardly think you will notice the difference, sir.—Puck.

BOX-OFFICE ART

Jones—Well, Smithy, how did you like the show last night?
Smith—Oh, fair.
Jones—What was the plot?
Smith—Don't know. Think it was between the author and the manager to get \$2 out of the audience.—Life.

SWEET AND SOFT

I must admit a picnic lunch.
Is something I don't care to munch, it doesn't help, so I have found, To lug a custard pie around.—Detroit Free Press.

AGREED

Her Dearest Friend—Do you really obey Charley?
Mrs. Newley—Certainly. He tells me to please myself, and I always do.—Judge.

MARQUETTE, MICH., IMPROVES LAKE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



"Clover-leaf" at end of intake pipe which gives Marquette water from Lake Superior

MARQUETTE, Mich.—The "clover-leaf" which is to supply water from Lake Superior to the city of Marquette is now in its place at the end of the intake pipe.

The three mouths of the device, which are screened to prevent fish from entering the intake, stand nine feet above

ACCOMMODATING

Binks—Could you lend me \$1 until Saturday?
Jinks—I won't have a cent myself until Saturday.
Binks—Would you lend it to me then?
—Pittsburgh Gazette.

RAISING THE DUST

Muggins—Whatever became of that friend of yours who used to have money to burn?
Buggins—He's sifting the ashes.—Philadelphia Record.

U. S. S. DUNCAN LANDS WORKMEN

PORLTAND, Me.—The torpedo boat destroyer Duncan, one of the latest additions to the United States navy, arrived in the harbor here Tuesday morning and after landing about 25 workmen darted out of the harbor on her way to Boston.

For several days the Duncan has been making trial trips over the Rockland course and she attained a speed of 30.1 knots during the speed tests. The craft is one of the latest productions of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and has four low stacks.

DR. MULLER TO END TOUR

KANSAS CITY—Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian special ambassador, made a brief stop here on his way to Chicago Tuesday night. His American tour ends July 16, when he sails from New York for Brazil.

Committee on Nominations Ready to Report to Business Meeting of Teachers' Organization Holding Annual Gathering

GRADING IN QUESTION

SALT LAKE CITY—When the nominating committee of the National Education Association presents its report at the business session Thursday morning, the name of Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, will be advanced for president, according to information given out Tuesday night.

The nomination of the committee is considered equivalent to election. Other nominations will be: Carroll G. Pearce, Milwaukee, secretary; David B. Johnson, South Carolina, member of the executive committee.

Speakers of Tuesday included William H. Campbell, principal D. S. Wentworth school, Chicago, and Thomas E. Thompson, superintendent of schools, Leominster, Mass.

Mr. Campbell questioned the wisdom of classifying children by grades. "A herd of people," he said, "never constituted anything but a machine. It is only when individuals have broken loose from the herd and have found means for individual development that we have been startled by outbreaks of genius."

He declared that out of the schools must come strong men and women who cannot be controlled by routine processes but shall be able to map out new charts and lead the advance march of civilization."

Mr. Thompson, speaking in a vein counter to that of the Chicago principal, observed that "Minimum Essentials" is the topic most discussed in the educational world of today, and he urged the value of efficiency because of the desirability of making every motion, every minute, and every bit of material count. "Whenever education deals with growth in life, in emotion, and character," he said, "we may never know the most efficient method of procedure, but where education concerns itself with mechanical, machine-like processes, there is no excuse for waste. Here the work of the teacher should be 100 per cent efficient."

The teaching of facts of number, spelling, of correct usage in language and deportment and of geography should be ready to submit to efficiency tests, and the success or failure of the teaching should be measured as any machine-like process is measured in the world's work."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The flying squadron bridge crew of the southern division, Boston & Maine road, is making extensive improvements to bridges and pulp mill coal chutes at Pepperell, Mass.

Y. P. C. U. delegates of the Universalist church en route to the Utica (N.Y.) convention occupied reserved Pullman parlor cars, attached to the Boston & Albany roads Chicago express from South station at 10 o'clock this morning.

The private Pullman car "Grasmere," occupied by Robert H. Stubbs and party, passed through Boston over the Pennsylvania and Mellon lines this noon en route from Baltimore to Augusta, Me.

A special Boston & Maine train consisting of combination and private car No. 668 left North station at 8:35 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of directors en route to Portland, Me., via Portsmouth route.

The Lehigh Valley railway private car No. 352, occupied by D. G. Reid and party, passed through Boston early this morning over the Mellon lines en route from New York city to Bar Harbor, Me.

Frank Dyer, train director for the Boston Main road at East Cambridge, accompanied by Mrs. Dyer, is spending a 30 days' vacation with his parents at Biddeford Pool, Me.

The New Haven road and Nantasket Steamship Company provided special service today for the Unitarian Sunday school of North Easton, Mass., en route to Nantasket via Boston.

STORE NEWS

Mrs. H. T. Barry, buyer of women's furnishings for C. F. Hovey & Co., who is in the European markets, expects to return about Aug. 1.

J. T. Hagan, buyer of white goods and embroideries, and D. E. Walsh, buyer of wash goods for the Jordan Marsh Company, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Franconia. They will be gone about six weeks.

On a recent motorboat trip down the harbor a party included a number of young women from the offices of the Gilchrist Company, among whom were the Misses Annie E. Waldron, Martha A. Fitz, Virginia Ellen MacNeil and Evelyn Simpson, who were guests of Sumner Myrick.

F. M. Spear, buyer of misses' and children's coats, will spend his vacation in the Wilmette mountains.

Buyers in New York include Miss Margaret Fleming of the art department of R. H. White Company, W. H. Mann of the Gilchrist Company and Edward J. Pendergast of the Jordan Marsh Company.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

THAT the New York state library holds a broader conception of its function and has assumed a larger part of that conception than any other state library is borne out by the following statements in its newly issued handbook:

"The state library exists equally for the organized state government, the schools and other cultural institutions of the state and for the private citizen. As a state institution it exists primarily to promote efficiency in government. As a reference library it aims to promote research. As part of the educational system of the state it cooperates with libraries, schools and study clubs in the broad work of education.

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The question of library fines needs to be considered from many standpoints if justice is to be done to all. Some libraries allow a fine to accumulate until it amounts to the price of the book; to pay such a fine often works hardship and that, too, to the class of patrons whom, perhaps, the library is trying hardest to reach. A way out seems to have been found by the public library at Woburn, Mass., where a system of fines has been tried with success. It is described by the librarian, George Hill Evans, who says: "Our fine of two cents a day ceases to accumulate at the end of 10 days, making 20 cents the maximum amount that may be charged on any overdue book. In default of and until payment thereof the privileges of the card are withheld until one month has elapsed. At the end of this period the fine is cancelled and the borrower is returned to good standing."

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HOME MADE BREAD LOSING Editorial Comment on the Resort to the City Product Raises a Question of Economy

On the front porch of the country store, back on the hills, there are stacked the boxes with red, white and blue slats slightly separated for the admission of air and bearing the familiar name of a city bread factory. They are "empty" on their way back to the city to be refilled with the paraffin-paper wrapped loaves again to take their product to this or some other possibly remote point of distribution. This is the purely country town, its population entirely made up of farmers' families. In every kitchen there is the ample range, not so long ago known as a cook-stove, with its possibility of baking the needed loaves of the household but allowed to stand idle now through the time that would once have served for the baking. The making of bread, formerly one of the triumphs of the housewife, has given way to the purchase of the product of a huge bakery a hundred miles away. Is it soon to be classed among the lost arts of the household?

Breadmaking has admittedly been one of the trying occupations of the home. There was always an element of uncertainty as to the product. Every new bake was an experiment, and its product a topic of discussion at its first appearance on the table. The good breadmaker was known to the entire population of the town. It was a distinction to be so classed. Pride in the product was one of the delights of the housewife or the seal of skill on the diploma of the "hired girl," a personage, by the way, who had disappeared to just about the same extent as the home breadmaking.

There is awakened in the observer who first beholds the long transported bread-boxes, after his astonishment at this in-

vasion has passed, the question as to the economy of the change. The reckoning of the number of loaves a barrel of flour will produce, and this information is given out as an inducement to buy a particular brand, and a counting of the cost of the ingredients and of the making will yield no other result than that the expenditure for the baker's loaf is not economy. Is it an example of the addition to the cost of living that comes from the loss of home-producing and the buying of the manufactured substitute?

The commodities of the country store have greatly changed in the course of a few years. It is not so long ago that the foreign fruits, beyond lemons and oranges, first appeared there. It is within recollection that the bunch of bananas was a curiosity and a good share of the customers would ask what they were. Now the grape fruit is sold all the winter through in every one of these stores. The apples were all sold in the fall and are being consumed across the sea or wherever else they are a luxury. The common dairy products are no longer produced at home. Butter is sold to the farmers at the store. It is ancient history that cheese-making disappeared. The production at home of the common articles of the table is going through the same process, apparently, as long ago befell the making of the articles of clothing.

Whatever sentiment there is about the old-time cooking is of no avail in the brief for home-made bread. It is not even open apparently to any argument as to its economy. The fact that it is the age of the ready-made is more powerful than all the pleadings. Still, those bread-boxes on the store porch look foreign.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Secretary Burleson made a sensible change in postal regulations when he ordered that parcel post issues and ordinary stamps should be interchangeable. The purpose of the distinctive parcel stamp was, of course, mainly to enable department officials to keep a clear record of the new package business in its early stages. That was the easiest way of recording the volume of parcel post business. All doubts concerning the wisdom of establishing the new branch have disappeared. It is popular and generally convenient. It can be made more so; and the regulation permitting the indiscriminate use of stamps recognizes that. The collect on delivery provision is a recent welcome addition. Other changes are being contemplated with reference to rates. Lower carrying charges will surely mean increases in the volume of business handled by the postoffice. This will be fulfilling the intent of the law.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

Detailed figures for the Alaskan census of 1910 are now available. They show, as noted before in these columns, that this region of 577,390 square miles has only 44,356 inhabitants; and has added only 764 persons to its population in 10 years. The new census reveals further that of this meager population 40 per cent is Indian, besides a considerable sprinkling of Chinese and Japanese; and that five-sixths of the white persons in Alaska are males. Plainly, home-making has not progressed very far on this "last frontier."

There is room for many homes in Alaska. To repeat a comparison made before, that territory is as large as Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland combined. These countries, lying in the same latitude as Alaska, have some 12,000,000 inhabitants instead of 64,000. The agricultural resources of Alaska are less than those of the Scandinavian peninsula; but its forest resources are quite as great, and its mineral riches are greater than the north of Europe can show.—Chicago (Ill.) Journal.

The Edmonton Bulletin quotes President J. D. McArthur of the Edmonton & Dunvegan railway as having announced that his railway will be opened for business in the fall between Edmonton and Mirror Landing on the Athabasca river. This will materially improve the means now available of reaching the Grande Prairie and Peace river region.

The movement of population into the vast area north and northwest of Edmonton is proceeding far more rapidly than most of us in the East understand. During the past month 265 sturdy Hollanders, the advance guard of a colony of 600, have gone north to make their homes in the vicinity of Dunvegan. Despite the lack of railway facilities there has been for years a steady stream of adventurous settlers northward bound, and when the railway projects now under way are completed the rush into what a few years ago was regarded as the barren wastes of the North will be as great as it is now into central Saskatchewan.

It is not improbable that in the fertile valleys of the Peace river and its tributaries the cattle-raising industry of North America will yet be centered. Texas and Mexico will always have their share of cattle raising on the range, but the extreme heat and the comparative absence of water will be perpetual drawbacks. In the Peace river the rainfall is much greater, and the melting of the

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

DEFINED

The optimist is the hopeful man who can smile through thick and thin, and be glad, you know, and genial, 'though His home team doesn't win.'

The report that the last belligerent faction of the Filipinos has been pacified calls to one's thinking Milton's words: "Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe." Let's hope that the agreement to be good is mutual.

EXCELLENCE!
Though London's the largest city of all earth's centers, yet our New York—more's the pity!—can boast of the largest debt.

Chicagoans who are supposed to be at the center of the supply zone are complaining because the price of pork is almost out of their reach. Pork reaches!

PREPAREDNESS
Manager—What we require is some one who can play light parts. Do you think you can fill the place?

Would-be-actor—Well, I've been working as an electrician for the last two years.

SHOP TALK
"There's a man who gets into lots of scrapes."

"How does it happen?"
"Oh, he has a habit of pulling the nose of nearly every man with whom he does business."

"Do they never retaliate?"
"No, but frequently it is a close shave."

"What is the nature of his business?"
"He's a barber."

EARLY CLOSING APPROVED
DETROIT, Mich.—Department stores of the city are receiving letters of approval of the concerted action by which all the leading concerns close their doors Saturday at 6 o'clock. The new plan was inaugurated July 5, and so wide had been the notice very few buyers were disappointed.

STAGE LINE IS DISCONTINUED
GOLDENDEALE, Wash.—The old stage line from Grant station to Goldendale, crossing the Columbia river at Grant ferry which was established in 1885, has been discontinued.

GEN. ARMANDO RIVA PASSES AWAY
HAVANA, Cuba—Gen. Armando Riva, chief of the national police, who was shot in an encounter with Governor Asbert and Congressman Arias, has passed away.

TO MAINE EASTERN S. S. LINES

Superb steamships, splendid service, over delightful sea routes.

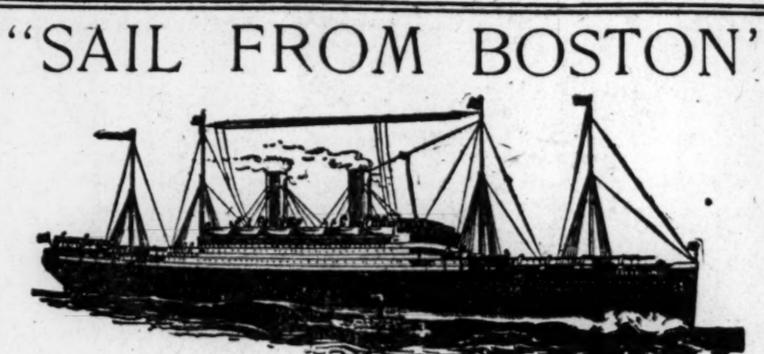
FOR PORTLAND, from Central Wharf daily, 7 p. m. Also Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. Fare \$1.25.

FOR BATH and points on the Kennebec River, connecting with steamers for Boothbay Harbor and landings on the Bath & Boothbay Line, from Foster's Wharf, 6 p. m., weekdays only.

FOR ST. JOHN and all points in the Maritime Provinces. Direct Service. From Central Wharf Sunday, Monday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at wharf offices and tourist offices on Washington St.

Fares Lower Than By Rail



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EDWARD LEACH NAMED RULER BY THE ELKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Grand Treasurer Edward Leach of New York lodge, No. 1, was elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks, on Tuesday, to succeed Thomas B. Mills of Superior, Wis. He was opposed by J. Cookman Boyd of Baltimore. The vote was, Leach, 1119; Boyd, 392.

Grand Secretary Fred C. Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., was reelected in a three-cornered contest.

Besides the offices mentioned the following were filled:

Grand esteemed leading knight, P. H. Shields, Clarksburg, W. Va.; grand esteemed loyal knight, H. H. Jennings, Bridgeport, Ct.; grand esteemed lecturing knight, E. M. Dickerman, Tucson, Ariz.; grand inner guard, Edwin J. Kelly, Cheyenne, Wyo.; grand trustee for five years, S. V. Perrott, Indianapolis; grand trustee for two years to fill vacancy, James R. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass.

Grand Exalted Ruler Mills devoted

part of his report to the conduct of Elks' homes. He urged more scrupulous obedience to the laws regulating conduct of the homes. He decried anything that would bring reproach on the order.

Grand Secretary Robinson reported 408,281 members, of whom 51,028 joined within the year. The receipts of the grand lodge were \$244,611.42, and the surplus is \$40,225.12, an increase over last year of \$83,801.91.

The grand lodge sessions are to be held in Denver next year.

PLANNING FOR EDMONTON FAIR
EDMONTON, Alta.—When the annual Edmonton exhibition is opened Aug. 12 the cattle will be shown in the new pavilion, the largest in the Dominion it is said. John Bright, livestock commissioner for the Dominion, will officially open the fair.

RABBITS CLOSE SESSIONS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the concluding session of the Central conference of American rabbits Tuesday, Moses J. Gries of Cleveland, O., was elected president and Dr. Kaufman Kohler of Cincinnati was elected honorary president.

Low Fares
West, North
and
Northwest
via



Round Trip Fares From Chicago

\$65.00

To San Francisco,
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San Diego, Cal.

Daily to July 7. Return limit

August 31

Aug. 22 to 29. Ret'n limit Oct. 22

To Portland and
Puget Sound Points

July 8 to 11. Ret'n limit Sept. 8

To Portland and
Puget Sound Points

July 8 to 11. Ret'n limit Oct. 22

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CONSERVATION CONGRESS PLANS FOR CONFERENCE

Federal Lease of Water Power Rights and Tax Exemption on Improved Forest Lands to Be Topics This Fall

CONTEST IS EXPECTED

WASHINGTON — Federal lease of water power rights and tax exemption on improved forest lands are to be the leading topics of discussion in the next national conservation congress to be held at the capital in the middle of November, according to a decision reached by the executive committee.

By far the most important topic in the eyes of all parties is that involving the development of the national water power resources by private capital. Since the crystallization of this rapidly growing question in the Connecticut river dam bill, which failed of passage in the last Congress, its importance has received general recognition. The conservationists, who have of late withdrawn from their radical stand for absolute reservation of the national resources, have admitted that the development of these resources by private interests upon certain terms is not incompatible with their policy of federal control and are supporting legislation which has this end in view.

Among the private water power interests the conservationists claim a number of good allies, including those corporations who have conceded that private leasing and government regulation form the only compromise ground over which water power development can travel with any rapidity. The majority of the private interests are opposed to this acceptance of strict federal jurisdiction over the streams and rivers and, according to the conservationists, have allied themselves with the states rights politicians to defeat any legislation drafted along these lines.

Practically the same situation exists as to the retaxation of improved forest lands. This question had its origin in the idea of the conservationists to encourage proper care of private forests by offering taxation privileges.

In brief, the plan is to eliminate from the category of improved lands all forests which are cared for and cut according to approved methods of modern forestry, although such lands would be subject to additional taxation under the present laws. Although this would seem to be to the benefit of the private land owners, this plan has met with strong opposition on their part. It is declared by them that any such legislation would but fix more firmly the federal control of the forest lands, which in their estimation should be in the care of the states. And for this reason the coming congress in November will see the conflict between the conservationists and the private interests on this proposition as well.

According to the officials of the conservation congress, those opposed to the plans of the two national conservation organizations, the Conservation Congress and the Conservation Association, are sending out statements to the effect that there is a lack of harmony between them. These officials have taken occasion to deny this in a recent statement which says:

"One of the important factors in the executive committee's selection of Washington was the fact that the national capital is the headquarters of the National Conservation Association. The congress and the association are working in close and complete harmony and this made the committee feel that it was de-

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All-Rail Route From the Central American Country to Massachusetts Capital Soon Completed, Statement of Consul

LARGE BANANA CROP

From Boston to Guatemala City, Guatemala, by rail the entire distance is the prospect that draws nearer as steps are taken to complete soon the railroad link connecting Guatemala with Mexico, according to A. C. Garcia, consul for Guatemala in this city, who also says that owing to the enjoyment of peace for years his country is developing rapidly along general lines. Mr. Garcia also says he is advised that Boston may soon receive cargoes of the bananas grown in Guatemala, fruit that now goes to supply the middle West.

President Cabrera has enjoyed for two terms the honor of being the chief magistrate of the republic," said Mr. Garcia. "At the last election he was again reelected for another term of six years. This of itself would show the confidence and esteem held by the public for President Cabrera.

"The constitution is most liberal; our laws are based on equity, and as they are enforced by President Cabrera, he is termed a dictator by his enemies. Under his able administration of affairs, railroads are being built in different directions in the republic and President Cabrera has interested himself in the establishment of schools throughout the republic and colleges in the city of Guatemala; English is taught in all the schools.

"Guatemala is visited by many foreigners, some sight-seeing, other making investments; then again a certain class who get in trouble, intentionally to produce difficulties between Guatemala and the United States. This latter is known to the government, and a careful watch kept over them to prevent their carrying out their nefarious purposes. They are backed by the enemies of the country for that fruit.



ALFRED C. GARCIA
Consul of Guatemala in Boston

matters are generally investigated carefully and the truth furnished the government.

"Guatemala is enjoying prosperity; the coffee crop is one of the largest ever gathered; over 1,000,000 sacks will be exported this year. The sugar industry is increasing. The exportation of bananas will reach over 2,000,000 bunches this year, and a very superior quality of fruit, most of which goes to New Orleans, supplying the middle West, which is one of the largest markets of the country for that fruit.

SWORD CANNOT CUT WATER JET

A factory in Grenoble, France, utilizes the water of a reservoir situated in the mountains at a height of 200 yards. The water reaches the factory through a vertical tube of the same length, with a diameter of considerably less than an inch, the jet being used to move the turbine, says Harper's Weekly.

Experiments have shown that the strongest men cannot cut the jet with the best tempered sword, and in some instances the blade has been broken into fragments without deflecting a drop of the water, and with as much violence as a pane of glass may be shattered by a blow from an iron bar.

It has been calculated that a jet of water a small fraction of an inch in thickness, moving with sufficient velocity, could not be cut by a rifle bullet.

TEXAS TOWN WANTS SHORT LINE

ATHENS, Tex.—J. T. LaRue, president of the Young Men's Business League, has come back from Ft. Worth, where he was in conference with T. B. Meeks and Morgan Jones of the Texas Short Line railroad. Mr. LaRue reports that the Texas Short Line owners have signed a contract with Martins Mill, in Van Zandt county, to extend the road to that place, and that the work of extension will begin in a short time. The people of Athens will make every effort to have the road extended to Athens, a distance of only 14 miles.

"An important phase of conservation to be considered at the Washington meeting involves the tremendous fire waste in the cities of America. At the request of the national board of fire underwriters, the executive committee has agreed to give place on the program for discussion of this momentous question. The vast loss to the country through preventable fires will be shown in concrete and comprehensive form and means considered for minimizing this unnecessary waste."

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Established 1898

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

UPHOLSTERER & CABINET MAKER

GEORGE BRAUTAER

Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker

Restoring of Antiques & Specialty

North Broadway - Yonkers, N. Y.

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS OR COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons interested
must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
D. L. Bowes, 100 Franklin st.
F. Kendell, 77 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Billot st.
Charles M. Miller, 100 Franklin st.
E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 79 Harrison ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Howell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthon, 512 Harrison st.
Richard McDonald, 50 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Howard & Fisher, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 10 Harrison st.
S. D. Jones, 305 West Broadway.
ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 11 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase, 11 Main st.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company
ATTEBORO
L. H. Cooper, 1 AVEB
Sherwin & Co.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company
BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Palme, 23 Washington st.
BROCKTON
George C. Dyer, 11 Main st.
B. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CAMBRIDGE
Ame Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Beuke, 603 Massachusetts ave.
CANTON
George B. Lovett, 11 Main st.
CHELSEA
Jas. Blodgett, 120 Winnsimmet st.
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.
DANVERS
Danvers News Agency
DEERFIELD
D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 202 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.
DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 100 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.
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L. M. Hartshorne, 11 Main st.
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder, 100 Main st.
FOXBORO
James B. Litchfield, 18 Hyde pk. ave.
Frank M. Shurter, 114 Main st.
GLoucester
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.
HUDSON
Charles G. Phillips, 9, 23 Main st.
P. F. Dresser, 721 Center st.
LAWRENCE
Max L. Katz, 11 Main st.
LEominster
A. C. Hosmer, 100 Lowell.
LIVELI
G. Prince & Sons, 108 Merrimack st.
LYNN
B. N. Freed, 38 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis cor. Breed st.
MARLBOROUGH
L. P. Russell, 53 Ferry st.
H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R.)
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M. F. Charles, READING
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W. E. Robins, 3107 Washington st.
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G. F. Briggs, 275 Washington st., Newton.
W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st.
Newton Center.
C. H. Tracy, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.
A. E. Hunt, 100 Center st., Cambridge.
T. A. Gele, 821 Washington st., Newtonville.
Charles Stacy, West Newton.
Chas. H. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls.
WALTHAM
E. S. Ball, 600 Main st.
W. N. Towne, 100 Newell st.
WAVERLEY
W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.
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ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

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ASSISTANT and understudy to address manager subscription book business; high standards in character, individually. Address Mrs. C. A. NICHOLS COMPANY, Springfield, Mass. 10
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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DENVER, CO.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

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BOOKS—A new and complete line, lesson markers, quarterly covers and Cross and Crown Jewelry. **HENRY C. LEGERWOOD**, formerly with Caro-line M. Rusey, 116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

BOOKS, helpful cards, gift novelties, etc. Catalog free. **BOOK AND ART EX-CHANGE**, Room 304, 51 E. Madison st.

CLEANER, wearing apparel, house furnishings. **W.M. E. BLACK**, \$330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

GIFT STUDIO, 1028 Fine Arts bldg. Hand-made articles of special interest for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 6003.

GIfts for wedding and graduation. Stationery, hand wrought jewelry, metal ware, books, sentiments, cards and folded. **KADE GIFT SHOP**, 344 Cot-tage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

GROCERIES—"Service," quality fair price, efficient service. **Orchard & Orchard**, 1443 E. 63d st. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

HAIRDRESSING—Shampooing. **MARTHA MATILDA HARPER'S METHOD**, BERTHA F. FARQUHAR'S, 338 Marshall Field bldg. Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170.

HAIRDRESSING—**CUTLERY-TOOLS** STEBBINS HARDWARE CO. 15 W. Van Buren st., near State.

JEWELRY SHOP—Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture Framing. **KEN-WOOD**, 1344 E. 47th st. Phone Oak 3655.

LADIES' TAILOR H. ZEISS, Suite 151, Hyatt Building. Latest method, two fittings.

LADIES' GOWNS—Cut price on all sum-mers, for Boys, Girls, V. M. Miller, 603 Kneser bldg., 5 N. Wabash ave.

LADIES' GOWNS AND FROCKS—Individual designs. **FLANDERS**, 222 S. Michigan Blvd.

LADIES' SUITS AND GOWNS Best fitting and within reach of moderate incomes. The talk of the town. **OSCAR L. DENN**.

LAUNDRY—**PURITY**, Laundry, 1122 Foster ave. Phone Edge. 4269. A trial from you will appreciate.

MANUFACTURING—**SHAMPOOING** 25c, shampooing 50c, hair-dressing 50c. **BOSTON STORE**, 4th fl. Dearborn st. side. Miss F. I. Clegg, Mgr.

PAINTING and DECORATING—Otto F. Hahn, paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Ulysses av., Chicago. Phone North 1635.

PLASTIC—**PRINTERS**—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS CATALOGS—Day and Night. Freshmen and linotypes 445-447. Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 754—all departments.

ROOFING—Shingle and prepared—**GEO. A. KYLE**, Established 1884, Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3665. 736 Belmont ave.

LAUNDRY-ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO. Telephone Monroe 2, 1222 Madison st.

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PAINTING and DECORATING—Otto F. Hahn, paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Ulysses av., Chicago. Phone North 1635.

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Francis C. Welch et al., trustees, and have resold to H. Staples Potter, the property 18 to 20 Central street, corner of Bangs place, consisting of a five-story brick and stone mercantile building and 945 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$42,000, of which \$35,000 is on the land. Edwin R. Spinney was the broker for Mr. Welch and Frederick Vieux represented Mr. Potter.

In connection with this transaction Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased the property 1194 to 1198 Tremont street, Roxbury, consisting of a four-story brick apartment house and 3000 feet of land, having a total assessment of \$30,700, of which \$9500 is the assessment on the land. H. Staples Potter was the grantor, and Frederick Vieux was the broker.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Property consisting of a four-story brick building and 1480 square feet of land at 50 Poplar street, near Spring street, has been sold by Louis Davis and another to Bernard Millmeister. It is valued by the assessors on the basis of \$8000 for improvements and \$3700 on the land.

A parcel in the South End at 7 Florence street, between Washington street and Harrison avenue, was owned by Louis Levenson and bought by Giuseppe G. Bonfiglio. It is a four-story swell front brick house, assessed for \$5500 and the 1173 square feet of land carries \$230 additional.

NEWTON CENTER AND VICINITY

Alvord Brothers report the following sales:

For A. J. Melcher to George D. Miller, the estate 44 Norwood Avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and about 11,500 square feet of land, the whole assessed for about \$6000.

For L. H. Fitch to James M. MacDougal, the estate 46 Pelham street, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 9055 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$7800.

For Charles W. Jones of New York to O. H. Stoddard, the new cement house just completed under the supervision of Luther C. Greenleaf, architect, at 88 Hammond street, Chestnut Hill, together with the lot of land of about 10,000 square feet, which is assessed for \$1800; the building being new is not yet assessed. The new owner buys for occupancy.

For Susan M. Justice a lot on the southerly side of Carver road, Eliot, containing 8400 square feet assessed for \$1530, to Cora E. Collins.

For Mrs. Henry Barber to Dr. S. F. Elliott, the estate 155 Summer street, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 10,750 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$8500 of which \$7500 is on the house and \$2000 on the land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Louis Davis and one other have taken title to the frame apartments at Hollander street near Harol street, taxed in the name of Celia Creidenberg. The lot contains 3250 square feet of land and carries \$1100 of the \$6000 total assessment.

Mary L. Thayer is another Roxbury buyer, taking title to the frame dwelling situated 58 Forest street near Vine street, together with 4700 square feet of land. Total tax value \$3900 including \$2100 on the lot. Dorothy Troop made the deed.

Trustee of Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum—Commander of the Department of Maine G. A. R. John F. Lamb, East Livermore.

Register of Probate for Knox county Frank H. Ingraham, Rockland.

Justice of the Peace—Ralph M. Ingalls, Newport.

PROVIDENCE PLANS STRAIGHT STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A resolution appropriating \$150,000 for straightening and widening Elmwood avenue passed both branches of the City Council at the special session at city hall Tuesday. The measure passed without opposition.

Another resolution appropriating \$10,000 with which to continue the work of exterminating the mosquito was introduced in the board of aldermen by Alderman John Kelso. It was referred to the finance committee.

SOUTH BOSTON TRANSFER

Three frame buildings located 112-114 Bolton street, corner of 1-3 Coolidge place, South Boston, formerly owned by James L. Harrison, have been purchased by Michael A. Cohen. There is a ground area of 1950 square feet and the assessed value is \$2100, with \$600 on the lot.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

John E. Thayer est. to John E. Williams, Davis st.; q. \$1.

Louis Davis et al. to Bernard Millmeister, Pelham street; q. \$1.

Louis Levenson, to Samuel Goldsmith, Dartmouth st. and Dartmouth pl.; q. \$1000.

Francis C. Welch et al. trs. to William E. Barrows, Central st. and Bangs alley; t. \$1.

William E. Barrows to Henry S. Potter, Central st. and Bangs alley; q. \$1.

Louis Levenson to Giuseppe G. Bondi, Florence st.; q. \$1.

John W. Fowle to Samuel O. Fowle, Tyler st.; q. \$1.

BOXHURST

James L. Harrison to Michael A. Cohen, Bolton st. and Conliffe pl.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

McGinnis & Neiva to Catherine Paschal, Wadsworth st.; w. \$1.

Abby A. B. Low to Austin Rotunda, London st.; q. \$1.

BOXHURST

Celia Creidenberg to Louis Davis et al., Hollander st.; q. \$1.

C. Beck to Julia Lynch, Llajwood st.; q. \$1.

Henry S. Potter to William E. Barrows, Tremont st.; q. \$1.

ESSEX PRINTERS TO MEET

SALEM, Mass.—Essex County Printers

Board of Trade will meet at Bald Face Inn, Georgetown, next Saturday afternoon. John N. Cole of Andover will be the speaker. Sports have been arranged.

CONTRACTS LET FOR DITCHES

PETERSBURG, Ind.—Contracts have been let for ditches which will drain several acres of swamp land in the Patoka river bottoms.

TRANSPORTATION

WILLIAMSON, Ky.—The Kentucky

Railroad has awarded contracts for

the construction of 10 miles of track

between the Ohio River and the

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Stocks Seek Lower Level London Weak

TENDENCY OF STOCK MARKET IS DOWNWARD

Canadian Pacific Turns Weak and Other Issues Recede on Comparatively Light Trading — U. S. Steel Common Heavy

BOSTON ALSO LOWER

Stocks again displayed a weak appearance this morning. Opening prices were practically unchanged from last night's closing figures in most cases, but early sales developed a lower range. The bears still seem to have the best of the argument.

Prices have yielded on light sales. The moderate advances the market has had recently invariably invited offerings and the inference is that plenty of stocks are waiting for sale when occasion presents itself.

Canadian Pacific was the weakest feature in New York this morning. The Harriman issues also were under pressure. Steel, which has resisted attack for several days, showed an inclination early to sag off.

New Haven was somewhat weak on the local board. Some irregularity was displayed in the rest of the list but the tendency seemed to be toward a lower price level.

Selling of Canadian Pacific stock was the principal feature of the New York market. It was sold for both London and Canadian account as well as by room traders. The decline was helped by rumors of a new \$60,000,000 stock issue. After opening off 1/2 at 21 1/2 the stock declined well under 200 before midday.

Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 144 1/4, and dropped more than a point. Southern Pacific was off 1/2 at the opening at 92, and declined a good fraction further during the first half of the session. Of the less active issues, Soo, National Biscuit, Rumely preferred and Vulcan Dettinling preferred were conspicuously weak.

New Haven attracted attention on the local exchange. It opened 1/2 lower than last night's closing price of 101 1/4 and declined under par. American Agricultural Chemical was off 1/2 at the opening at 47 and declined further. Old Colony railroad was off 4 points at 161. Tuolumne, Alaska Gold and other mining stock were heavy.

At the beginning of the last hour prices generally were slightly above the lowest of the forenoon. Canadian Pacific, after touching 208 1/2, rallied more than a point. Western Union was weak.

RUSSIA'S GRAIN CROP

WASHINGTON—A cablegram dated July 3, 1913, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, which has been received by the United States department of agriculture, states that in European Russia this year's winter wheat crop is estimated as 271,683,000 bushels, or 13.8 per cent more than last year's production, and the winter rye crop 917,168,000 bushels, or 8.9 per cent less than last year's production.

NEW YORK—Dornbusch reports official estimates of Russian crops as follows, in quarters: Rye 106,670,000, compared with 117,052,000 in 1912, and with five-year average of 92,865,000 quarters. Wheat yield is estimated at 38,610,000 quarters, compared with 30,417,000 in 1912 and 23,748,000 quarters as the five-year average.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 38, Cambria Steel 42 1/2, Electric Star Bot 45, General Asp pf 71 1/2, Lehigh Nav 34, Lehigh Valley 72%, Pennsylvania Steel pf 64%. Philadelphia Co 39%, Philadelphia Co pid 39, Philadelphia Elec 21%, Philadelphia Rap Tr 21%, Philadelphia Tract 81%, Union Tract 48, United Gas Imp 83%.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VINCENNES—Unsettled, probably occasional showers tonight and Thursday; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Local showers tonight and possibly Thursday; moderate south and southwest winds.

The low pressure that extends across the country from eastern Canada southwest to Mexico is attended by unsettled weather, generally with rain. However, some local storms have occurred, however, in numerous interior and eastern sections in the past 24 hours. Clear to partly cloudy weather will prevail with normal conditions in western districts of the Atlantic slope. It is somewhat warmer over a large portion of the country, with temperatures ranging from 52° at Powder Point to 82° at New Orleans and Key West.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

72° 12 noon... 82
Average temperature yesterday, 70 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
Washington ... 84 Portland, Me. ... 74
New York ... 78 Pittsburgh ... 50
Newark ... 72 Boston ... 62
Buffalo ... 70 Des Moines ... 58
Philadelphia ... 84 Albany ... 78
Kansas City ... 100 Chicago ... 88
Jacksonville ... 84 St. Louis ... 90
San Francisco ... 62

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal 5 pd	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am Alcanized	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/2	63 1/4
Am As Chem.	46	46	46	46
Am Beet Sugar	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Can.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Can pf	87	87	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Car Ry	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Am Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
Am H & L	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Smelting	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am T & T	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Ammonds	37 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Realiz Co	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Athenship	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
At Coast Lines	114	114	114	114
Balt & Ohio	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Batt & Steel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Brooklyn R T	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Cali Petrol	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Can Pacific	22 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Can Pet pf 3d pd	204 1/2	204 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2
Cent Leather	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Cent Leather pf	91	91	91	91
Ches & Ohio	53	53	52 1/2	53
Chi & Gt W pf	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chi & St P pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Chi & N West	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
China	33	33	32 1/2	33
Com Gas	129	129	129	129
Denver	16	16	16	16
Erie	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie 1st pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31
Erie 3d pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 4th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 5th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 6th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 7th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 8th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 9th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 10th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 11th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 12th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 13th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 14th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 15th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 16th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 17th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 18th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 19th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 20th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 21st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 22nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 23rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 24th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 25th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 26th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 27th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 28th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 29th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 30th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 31st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 32nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 33rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 34th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 35th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 36th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 37th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 38th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 39th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 40th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 41st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 42nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 43rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 44th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 45th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 46th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 47th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 48th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 49th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 50th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 51st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 52nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 53rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 54th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 55th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 56th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 57th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 58th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 59th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 60th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 61st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 62nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 63rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 64th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 65th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 66th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 67th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 68th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 69th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 70th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 71st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 72nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 73rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 74th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 75th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 76th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 77th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 78th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 79th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 80th pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 81st pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 82nd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 83rd pf	10	10	10	10
Erie 84th pf	10	10		

Late Financial and Industrial Developments

TEXTILE INDUSTRY RELIEVED BY CHANGES IN TARIFF PLAN

Postponement of Date When New Schedules Are to Become Effective, Proposed by Democrats in Caucus Improves the Outlook for Current Year's Business

An immense improvement in the tone of the wool market is imparted by the latest information from Washington to the effect that, by action of the Democrats, in caucus, delay will be granted in the application of the new wool schedules of the tariff act until the end of the year.

The attitude of the Democratic caucus has seemed for some time the only logical course for Congress to adopt if readjustment to altered conditions on the part of manufacturers was to be brought about without a very serious disturbance in the industry.

Indications for several months have pointed toward curtailment of output by the mills. Lack of demand for wool, even at practically free trade prices, and a disposition to allow matters to drift until the whole tariff question could be definitely settled, were features of the situation that could neither be overlooked nor ignored. The homely old adage that "you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink," seemed the most applicable illustration of textile market conditions.

With the closing of the mills for longer periods than is customary this month, following short-time operation for several weeks, the situation became more acute than it had been previously.

Already, however, there are lively indications of a coming revival of demand for stock, consequently upon the clearer outlook that follows practical removal of uncertainty as to when domestic manufacturers must expect to encounter the full force of foreign competition.

It is too early as yet to say that prices have changed very much, although greater firmness is quite apparent, and there is evident hopefulness on the part of those who hold consignments of new clips that enhanced values will be realized as soon as the new buying movement, which is now confidently expected, sets in.

Receipts also will soon show expansion, it is anticipated. Dealers in wool are agreed that the outlook has cleared to

UNITED FRUIT EARN'S YEAR'S DIVIDENDS IN NINE MONTHS

Net profits of United Fruit Company for June were not quite so large as in May, which was a high record month in the company's entire corporate career. The balance of fruit profits fell short of the \$1,000,000 mark by \$50,000 or \$60,000. For the nine months to July 1 the big fruit company is, therefore, ahead of last year in its net income from fruit operations by between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000, a gain of nearly 70 per cent.

To put it another way it may be stated that in the nine months to July 1 the company earned net sufficient to meet the entire year's interest and dividends charges with a balance to the good of about \$100,000.

In other words the remaining three months of the year, and they are normally three of the very best months in the 12, will be all velvet. Even under no better than average conditions the company should earn at least \$2,000,000 fruit net during July, August and Sep-

tember, and it is likely to earn several hundred thousand over that total.

Perhaps the significant feature of the 1913 big expansion in United Fruit's net from fruit sales is that it is being made on a production, if anything, a small fraction less than in 1912. What this means is that the company is very properly getting the grower's profit on fruit which it is now raising on its own plantations, but which it formerly paid to raising of Central America, Jamaica or other tropical sources of supply.

Had 1913 been a normal sugar year the company could have earned at least \$1,500,000 more from sugar making than it will. In that event total net profits would very likely have reached \$7,500,000 instead of the \$6,000,000 total which seems fairly within sight for this year.

A prospective dividend balance of 12 per cent to 14 per cent considering the lowest prices for raw sugars in 15 years is a creditable record for United Fruit.

CANADIAN NORTHERN MAY BE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA—A remarkable story to the effect that a move is on foot looking to the taking over of Canadian Northern by the government was recently sent out to Toronto and some western papers from here. While the story is not credited fully here, it came from usually well informed sources and is here given for what it is worth.

The despatch says in part: "The acquisition of the Canadian Northern by the Dominion government will be considered at a conference in Ottawa late in summer or early in autumn. It was originally intended that the chief matter to be considered was that of federal representative and Dominion aid. However, an intimation has been received of an informal character from some of the provincial governments and from British financial interests asking that the questions of taking over the Canadian Northern companies and completing the system from coast to coast should also be dealt with."

There is a growing feeling on the part of some of the provinces and some of the British interests concerned that the owners of the Canadian Northern, in view of the very generous assistance granted, should not object to a reasonable proposal for the transfer of their railway interests to the government control.

It is asserted that some provinces at least feel that while the Dominion government, having given the greater measure of aid, should have the major voice in the railway as a government system, still the provinces, which have given substantial aid, should not be neglected. It has been admitted by government and the railway that the \$15,000,000 grant given last session by the federal government will not be the final measure of aid necessary to carry the Canadian

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Akron, O.—Charles Porter of O'Neill & Co.; Adams, Pa.—O. N. Clause; U. S. Allentown, Pa.—O. W. Metzger and V. B. Carup; U. S. Altoona, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe Co.; H. L. Falkenstein of Johnson Shoe Co.; Brewster, Ga.—P. A. Brown and A. B. Christopher; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—Mr. Kiser of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Atlanta, W. F. Spannig of Gramling & Son; Baltimore, A.—Burnburgher of The Hub; Baltimore, N. E.—T. E. Tubman of R. E. Tubman Shoe Co.; U. S. Baltimore, M.—B. Gruber; U. S. Baltimore, S.—Sam Adler and O. S. Andrew of Frank Adler; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—John Gardner; U. S. Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams, Pa.—H. C. Sawyer of Sawyer B. & Co.; Adams, Battle Creek, Mich.—H. A. & R. Prentiss; Birmingham, N. Y.—M. J. Frasier; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—Dave Hatch; Essex, Birmingham, N. Y.—J. S. Burns of Birmingham Shoe Co.; U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—W. Crabbe; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King and George King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker, Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Son; Buffalo, Ill.—J. Jackson of Sweeney & Co.; U. S. Chatsworth, N. Y.—R. Orgain of Betterton & White Shoe Co.; Essex, Chicago—L. P. Bittner of W. A. Weaholt Co.; Essex, Cincinnati, A.—H. Hopkins of Hervey & Gupfill; Thorndike, Chicago—Stanley Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Newark, N. J.—John Thompson, Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Cutler of Cutler & Selby Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket, Cincinnati, M.—Israel of K. & I. Shoe Co.; Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Oettinger of J. F. Morris Sons; Lenox, Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Durrell of Durrell & Son; Elkhorn, Ky.—C. E. Durrell; Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Gloucester, Mass.—F. C. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Cincinnati, II.—A. De Windt and T. A. Kent of Sidwell De Windt Shoe Co.; Essex, Chicago—L. P. Bittner of W. A. Weaholt Co.; Essex, Cincinnati, A.—H. Hopkins of Hervey & Gupfill; Thorndike, Chicago—Stanley Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Newark, N. J.—John Thompson, Chillicothe, O.—A. E. 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Leading Events of Athletic World

BILLINGS COVE LEFT ASTERN BY EASTERN YACHTS

Yachtsmen Who Are Taking Part in Annual Cruise of 1913 Enjoy Fine Day's Sailing With No Racing Events on Program

VICTORY FOR ELENA

BILLINGS COVE, Me.—There was no racing by the Eastern Yacht Club fleet today. The fleet proceeded in cruising formation down Eggemoggin reach to Swan's island for an anchorage for the night.

At a captains' meeting it was decided on looking over the chart that there were too many "roaring bulls" and "brown cows" to risk the large schooners in a racing contest through Eggemoggin reach and Jericho bay. The sailing portion of the fleet was therefore tied together by stout tow lines and made the 15-mile run with the aid of steam and gasoline.

There has been very little wind, but the weather was very clear and the run down was fully as enjoyable as if under racing conditions. A number of the yachtsmen went outside of Marshall island on fishing excursions, but all were heading back into Swans island by mid-afternoon.

The Vagrant left for Portland today to prepare for her new trip abroad where Captain Vanderbilt expects to match his schooner against some of the English two-strikers. The cruise will finish tomorrow in a racing run around Great Duck island to Bar Harbor.

Tuesday's run from North Haven to this place was greatly enjoyed by all hands and resulted in a fine day's cruising for those boats which did not take part in the racing program and some fine competition for the racers.

Recent changes for the purpose of harmonizing the racing rules of the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs with those of the New York Yacht Club came up for discussion during the eastern cruise this year, especially the rules bearing on the question of appeal from racing decisions.

During the 1912 cruise it developed that the New York and the Eastern Yacht Club rules differed as to what constituted a starting line, or when a mark was not a mark. The Elena was disqualified last year for crowding the Irolita off the line and fouling her, the sailing master of the former boat having mistakenly thought that the New York rules were the same as the Eastern.

At the rules conference in New York last winter a Boston delegate representing the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht clubs was present, and as the result of that conference the rules of both the Massachusetts clubs were slightly altered. This year the rules of the Corinthian Yacht Club are practically the same as those which obtain in New York, but the rules of the Eastern, while agreeing on the matter of the status of the starting line, differ on the question of appeal from race decision.

The Corinthian Yacht Club's racing rule No. 18 contains a provision that if a yacht owner is not satisfied with the interpretation of the rules by the regatta committee, he may appeal to a special meeting of the club, provided that flag officers of the club certify that there are reasonable grounds upon which to base such an appeal. In this case the club is constituted the court of last resort. A similar rule obtains in the New York Yacht Club, although 18 years ago the famous Defender-Valkyrie controversy was settled by a specially constituted court appointed by the New York Yacht Club.

The Eastern Yacht Club makes the regatta committee the court of last resort, and its Rule 18, bearing on the right of protest, contains but two sections, while the Corinthian and New York Yacht Clubs have three, the third being the provision for the appeal to the club.

Many of the Eastern skippers hope that during the coming winter the club will insert the missing section. Such a provision would have no bearing on the coming German-American sonder races, which are to be sailed under special rules enforced by an international board of judges.

Tuesday night the fleet was nearly as large as that which anchored Monday night in North Haven, and Commodore Paine expects to maintain its full strength to the finish.

The winners in the racing events Tuesday were the schooners Elena and Shyessa IV and the sloops Shimma and Vega. The greater portion of the summer colony of North Haven, made up largely of Bostonians, came out to the start at the eastern entrance to the thoroughfare. The wind was rather light for a time, but as the racing fleet got under way it breezed up and began hauling ahead. The racing event was a 2½-mile affair, eight miles down the bay to Saddleback and then 15½ miles up the bay to the finish off Hog island.

Ten yachts started, five schooners and five sloops. The Sakuntala and Narcissus did not start until five minutes after the schooners, but their elapsed times were figured with the Vega. Most of the yachts crossed the line with either balloons or No. 1 jib topsails, but as the entrance to the bay was

PLAY CONTINUES IN BIG SEABRIGHT TENNIS TOURNEY

W. M. Washburn of Harvard Springs Surprise by Defeating W. J. Clothier in Singles

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Play is scheduled to continue today in both the singles and doubles divisions of the annual championship tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. The singles division has now reached the semi-final round with W. M. Washburn, Harvard; G. P. Gardner, Jr., the former Harvard athlete; T. R. Pell and G. F. Touchard, Long Island champion, as the contestants left.

Washburn sprung a surprise in the second round of singles Tuesday when he defeated former national champion W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4. In view of Clothier's easy victory over R. Stevens Monday, the Philadelphian was picked to defeat Washburn in the second round, but the latter displayed splendid judgment and was very effective in his volleys.

The unexpected happened in the doubles, when Clothier and Gardner made a poor showing against Plummer and Bull. The first set was decided by a 6-2 score, but Clothier and Gardner put up a hard fight in the second set and appeared to have their opponents on the set and game, 9-7.

W. A. Larned, the seven-time national title-holder, made his first appearance in the doubles with G. L. Wrenn, Jr., as a running mate. The pair were drawn against W. M. Hall and R. Leroy, but the latter withdrew and H. Whitman and Lyle E. Mahan were substituted.

Larned's lobbing was a conspicuous feature of the match, while Wrenn was strong in his volleys. They showed good team work and won in straight sets.

A big gallery witnessed the singles match between G. F. Touchard and A. S. Dabney, and fast tennis was played by both men. Dabney got the jump on the New York player before Touchard could get properly in his swing and carried off the first set. Touchard made the sets one all after a hard fight. The New Yorker improved in the third set and outplayed his opponent. The summary:

ACHELIS CHALLENGE CUP
Men's singles, first round—T. R. Reid, defeated Lyle E. Mahan by default.
SECOND ROUND—W. M. Washburn defeated William J. Clothier, 6-4, 6-4; George Peabody Gardner, Jr., defeated Frederick C. Inman, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Alfred S. Raymond, 4-6, 6-5; T. R. Reid defeated Raymond D. Little, 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES
First round—William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated H. H. Whitman and Lyle E. Mahan, 6-4, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND—G. F. Touchard and George Peabody Gardner, Jr., defeated Fredrick C. Inman, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Alfred S. Raymond, 4-6, 6-5; T. R. Reid defeated Raymond D. Little, 6-1, 6-1.

RESULTS TUESDAY

WINNERS ENGLAND-SCOTLAND GOLF TEAM MATCH



(Reproduced by permission of the Liverpool Courier)

THE CHAMPIONSHIP ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL GOLF TEAM THAT WON AT HOYLAKE
Standing (left to right)—E. Ray; T. Williamson; Josh Taylor; R. G. Wilson; J. H. Taylor; T. Ball and Harry Vardon. Seated (left to right)—W. E. Reid; J. G. Sherlock; P. J. Gaudin, captain; C. H. Mayo and Rowland Jones

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1913	1912
New York	48	27	676	812
Philadelphia	41	27	403	462
Chicago	40	25	383	357
Baltimore	35	24	507	386
Pittsburgh	35	29	473	588
St. Louis	32	42	432	373
Boston	30	41	423	288
Cincinnati	30	38	368	521

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 6, St. Louis 2.
New York 6, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston (two games).
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Brooklyn.

BOSTON TAKES FIRST GAME

The Boston Nationals won the first game of their series with St. Louis Tuesday by the score of 6 to 2, and opened a long season at home. Griner's steady work in the seventh and a two base hit by Rariden gave the locals five runs, and made the victory sure. Tyler pitched for Boston, and had the visiting players under control at all times. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 10 3
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2

BATTERIES—Tyler and Rariden; Griner and Wing. Umpires—Klein and Orth. Time, 2h. 5m.

GIANTS WIN THIRTEENTH

NEW YORK—The New York Giants ran their winning number up to 13 games Tuesday, when they took the first game of the Chicago series by a score of 6 to 5. Lavender, who broke Marquardt's sequence of victories a year ago, pitched a strong game for the visitors, but he received poor support, especially in the seventh inning, when New York scored four runs. Chicago hit Tresreau hard and freely and their four runs in the sixth inning were made on clean hitting, two doubles and three singles. Marquardt pitched the last two innings for New York, and held the visitors without a hit. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 4
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 13 4

BATTERIES—Tresreau, Marquardt and Meyers; Lavender and Archer. Bresnan, Umpires; Bigler and Byron. Time, 2h. 2m.

MILLER'S HIT WINS GAME

WORCESTER—J. Fred Powers, athletic director in the East park playgrounds, has resigned his position to take up his duties as coach of field athletics at Harvard University. Powers will occupy the position formerly held by William Quinn, who had great success with the Harvard athletes for a number of years.

CINCINNATI 2, BROOKLYN 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 7 3

BATTERIES—Ames and Clarke; Allen and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie. Time, 1h. 44m.

MAY HAVE ANOTHER TRIAL

NEW YORK—Owing to a claim that the sail area on the canoe of J. E. Newman, which has been selected to represent the United States in the challenge match with R. B. Britton of Canada for the international trophy, is said to be too large, a special trial race may be ordered today between Newman and L. Friede, his alternate. The cup committee met Tuesday afternoon and decided to have the first of the challenge races start at 2:30 Friday afternoon.

CAPABLANCA IN THE LEAD

NEW YORK—J. R. Capablanca of Havana played his third game in the masters' tournament of the Rice Chess Club Tuesday afternoon against J. Bernstein, whom he defeated in a queen's pawn opening after 29 moves. Capablanca played very quickly, consuming only 17 minutes to his opponent's one hour and 10 minutes. Capablanca now leads the field with a score of 3 to 0.

FOURTH RACING RUN

23½ miles; wind west and southwest. **FIRST DIVISION SCHOONERS**

Name and Owner El. time Cot. time
Elena, M. F. Plant h. m. h. m.
Irollita, E. W. Clark 2 21 46 2 20 40

SECOND DIVISION SCHOONERS

Slyness IV, A. Douglass 2 50 17 2 41 04
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt 2 42 40 2 42 40
Robin, C. A. King 2 52 41 2 53 36

FIRST DIVISION SLOOPS

Shimma, H. T. Paine, 2d 2 47 08 2 47 08
Dorella, H. G. L. Scheider, 3d 2 48 25 3 00 08

SECOND DIVISION SLOOPS

Yoga, W. E. C. Fusius, 2d 3 00 25 3 00 08
Narcissus, A. Winslow 3 12 45 3 12 45

WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 5, Omaha 2.
Des Moines 4, Wichita 10.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

Holyoke 5, New Haven 1.
New London 1, Bridgeport 0.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Brockton 4, Fall River 1.
New Bedford 8, Lawrence 3.

LYNN 10, Lowell 3.

Worcester 11, Portland 5.

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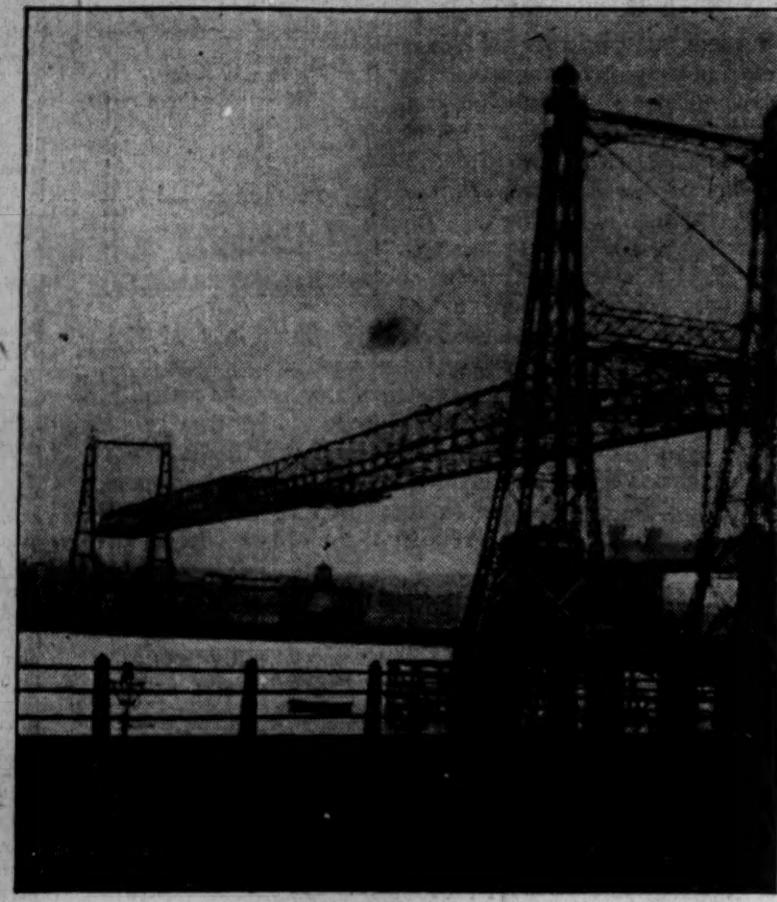
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THE HOME FORUM

AERIAL BRIDGE NEAR LIVERPOOL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE necessity for bridges sufficiently high to allow of the unobstructed passage of large steamers, led to the invention of the transporter bridge by Charles Smith in the year 1872. Although somewhat resembling a suspension bridge no road passes over it, but instead it forms a railway on which runs a trolley supporting a car. The car conveys pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists from one bank to the other. At Runcorn, about 14 miles from Liverpool, the transporter bridge shown in the photograph crosses the Mersey. It is 60 feet above high water level, with a span of 1000 feet. This bridge and one at Newport in Wales, across the river Usk, were the two first transporters to be built in the United Kingdom, having been erected in 1902-6.

Rights of All

Only they who lose all find all; only they know the joy of triumph and the grace of exaltation. Every homeless brother challenges the validity of my title; every sorrowing sister rebukes my Christless complacency, and every neglected child smites my conscience in the name of humanity. Not until all are fed are any fed; not until all are sheltered are any sheltered; not until all are free are any free; not until all are civilized are any civilized.—Eugene Debs.

Treasures of the Sea

The beach I have in thought confronts the south, so that the sun hangs above the sea, pouring down light upon the glistening, tossing billows, dancing on the green and purple plain strews with glittering dust of gold and silver, says a writer in *Harpers Weekly*. So ample is the light, so all-encompassing, that after a while one's eyes are dazzled, and one turns for rest from so much splendor to the quieter beauties of the beach itself; the transparent brown of the sand within the margin of the sea, where a film of sunlit water varnishes it; the dull brown, almost chocolate, of the newly wet sand laid bare by the just receded wavelets; the bright buff of the sand not yet touched by the incoming tide; then, higher and nearer to the dunes, the sand so bright as to be almost snow-like, with here and there patterned ripples of violet, marked by innumerable tiny fragments of some purple crystal weighing lighter than the pure quartz of the broad white sands. There is endless entertainment, too, in the sea's rejected playthings strown along the beach: crystal pebbles neatly rounded and tinted with yellow or brown or pink; shells, little ones no bigger than peas, orange or clear pearl color; or finely crimped scallop-shells, glossy black or brick red or mottled orange; sea-snails as big as one's fist; and here and there such trumpet-shells as the Tritons blew among the isles of

the Aegean. Seaweeds along the shore are few, because, I suppose, a foreshore of rock is missing. There are a few brown ribbons of wet, slippery strips of green with crumpled edges, but none of the dainty pink fronds and rosy lace-work that one finds where tongues of low rock run out into the tide. There are queer finger-sponges here, veritable sponges drawn out into long tubes as thick as a baby's finger set like branching stag-horns on a base of pebble or shell and there are starfish strewn among the sponges, five-pointed, bristly, each one adorned with a scarlet dot where two rays join.

The Fruit Rancher.

He sees the rosy apples cling like flowers to the bough;
He plucks the purple plums and spills the cherries on the grass;
He wanted peace and silence—God gives him plenty now—
His feet upon the mountain and his shadow on the pass.

He built himself a cabin from red cedars of his own;
He blasted out the stumps and twitted the boulders from the soil;
And with an ax and chisel he fashioned out a throne
Where he might dine in grandeur off the first-fruits of his toil.

He shouts across the valley, and the ranges answer back;
His brushwood smoke at evening lifts a column to the moon;
And dim beyond the distance, where the Kooteenai winds black,
He hears the silence shattered by the laughter of the loon.

Baton Rouge

Baton Rouge, which is just now greatly elated over its growing importance as an ocean port, was one of the earliest French settlements in Louisiana, says *National Waterways* (magazine). As a part of what was then West Florida, it passed into the hands of the British in 1763, and in 1770 was captured by the Spanish Governor of Louisiana. Later, it again passed into possession of the French, by whom it was transferred to the United States. The city, which was incorporated in 1817, became the state capital in 1849 and remained so until 1862, when it was captured by the Union forces, and Shreveport became the Confederate state capital. In 1882 the capital came back to Baton Rouge. The population in 1910 was 14,897.

Love Is the Key

It is service that counts, not position; I do not for one moment wish to dishearten any one from having a purpose and aim in life, it is quite right that we should; but I say this, let us put the right things in the right order, and live for the highest, noblest, and the best, that our own lives shall be our testimony to the religion that we believe in, the religion of love, the example of Christ, whose whole life was spent in doing good to others, as it was said of him, "He saved others; himself he cannot save." Life is a grand and a glorious thing; live, therefore, in harmony with its divine music and you will understand more clearly, the problem of Life, for to love unselfishly is the key.—Stanley J. Dark.

Wagner's Art-Work

Everywhere Wagner now plays first fiddle, in the concert halls no less than in the opera houses, says the *New York Post*. The surest way to fill an auditorium is to announce a Wagner program, even though he wrote so few pieces for the concert hall that his operas have to be drawn on for the purpose. Plainly, much is lost by thus dissociating the music from the action and scenery; but if the public is satisfied with half a loaf of Wagner and prefers it to a whole loaf of other bread, what is to be done?

Truth to tell, even those who enjoy Wagner's art work in the opera house fall far short, as a rule, of understanding its full significance; particularly the subtle interdependence of the poetry and the music. Thousands to whom these operas have become old stories would be astonished, awed, and thrilled as never before if they could once distinctly hear every word that is sung and note how it is mirrored in the music, bar by bar.

When Wagner brought out his "Tannhauser" in Dresden he was disappointed because the audiences seemed to be more impressed by its operatic melodies in the older style than by its musico-dramatic innovations. The fault, to be sure, was not all on the part of the hearers; the singers and the players, too, were groping in the dark, dazed by a style that was new to them. That was in 1845. He had outstripped his generation; but instead of waiting for it to catch up with him, his astonishing originality impelled him to compose his "Tristan" and his "Nibelung's Ring," in which he advanced beyond "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" by as big a stride as that which separated those works from the old-fashioned operas.

Just Begun

Oh, open wide life's portals,
Then throw the portals wide.
Let pass this grave procession
Which moves with stately pride;
Not pride that weakly conscious
Boasts loud, now all is done,
But pride in the conviction
That wisdom's just begun.
—Bertha Hirsch Barnich in West Coast magazine.

"AS HE THINKETH IN HIS HEART"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONG the passages in Holy Writ that are often alluded to is the one which the writer of the book of Proverbs intimated concerning a man: "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." Notwithstanding the popularity of this passage, can it be said that it is generally understood in its fullest and deepest sense? Can it be said too that the majority of men and women today really are cognizant of the fact that it is their own individual thinking which directly or indirectly actuates and governs them and makes them what they are? Shakespeare says, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." This statement, we see, harmonizes with the one quoted from Proverbs, both showing plainly that it is thought which is the all-important thing, the thing which must be considered and reckoned on every side.

People in general always have been quite ready to admit that their own thoughts originated and controlled some of their conditions, but they have not been ready to admit that their own thoughts have had direct bearing upon all of their conditions. They always have been ready to analyze and correct, in a greater or less degree, certain thoughts in order that certain conditions might be analyzed and corrected, but the more subtle, enslaving and harmful thoughts and conditions have, as a rule, been allowed comparatively free rein. This is because individuals have not really known and understood that as they think or believe in their hearts, so are they.

Nearly fifty years ago, one lone woman, after having herself been for a long time in bondage to the human or material way of thinking, made, as she pondered the ninth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, a discovery in which it was shown to her that right or spiritual thinking always overcomes and destroys wrong or uninspirational thinking. So great was this revelation of Truth, this influx of divine light into her consciousness, that she recovered immediately from an injury caused by an accident which physicians had said was about to terminate fatally. Arising from her bed perfectly healed, dressing herself and walking into an adjoining room where were gathered a clergyman and a few friends who were awaiting the end, she presented herself a living proof of the renewing, transforming power of divine Spirit. She knew that through Scriptural illumination and her own prayers to God and communion with Him she had been restored to health, and she had been restored to health, and she was confident that her healing was in no wise a miraculous exhibition of divine power, but that it was instead the result of the natural operation of a universal spiritual law which could be understood and made practical.

And so, right then and there this woman resolved to strive unceasingly for an exact or scientific understanding of this law, in order that she could impart it to others that they might win their freedom. Quietly, humbly and patiently this devout disciple began to lay hold of the eternal facts of spiritual being as they had not been laid hold of since the time of Jesus, the apostles, and the early Christian fathers. Little by little she won her way, until finally she was able to give to mankind a complete statement of her wonderful discovery, attested by many strong and indubitable demonstrations of healing and regeneration which she herself had made through the application of spiritual law.

Then if was that the world began to learn of this successful woman, Mary Baker Eddy, and of her great discovery,

which she had named Christian Science and had made plain in the text-book,

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Teaching and demonstrating the allness of God, good, of Life, Truth and Love, Christian Science lays supreme emphasis upon the words and works of the great Wayshower, Christ Jesus. As he trod the hills and valleys of Palestine, Jesus proved divine power more perfectly and gloriously than any one else ever has done. This Science shows clearly and unmistakably that just in proportion as men and women today obey St. Paul's injunction to let that Mind be in them "which was also in Christ—Jesus," do they understand the import of the Master's great sayings and repeat his marvelous demonstrations, even as he said they should. We are all agreed that it was the Mind of the Master which actuated and governed him in every thought and deed; that is, it was the understanding or knowledge

of the divine Mind or Spirit which he had already gained, and was ever gaining, that made him so successful. In a word, it was simply Christ Jesus' right thinking which gave him unlimited power and strength.

The New Testament is full of accounts of the demonstrations of the Master, and when these accounts are carefully, prayerfully and scientifically studied and pondered, they disclose his methods of working. In everything the Master said and did he emphasized the omnipotence of spiritual law and revealed the consequent impotence of so-called material law. In fact, his entire public ministry constituted a breaking of material law, which, through blind, erroneous belief, was holding the people in bondage. When he healed the sick, the most of whom were regarded as "incurables," he did it by spiritual means alone, thus demonstrating the superiority of God's laws over man-made laws. When he changed water into wine, went through solid walls, and passed unseen through the multitude, he proved the altness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. When he walked on the water, he demonstrated that the law of gravitation is but a physical or material law which the law of God can wipe out and destroy. When he took the boat across the lake in an instant, he proved that time and distance are but mortal, human limitations which divine Truth can overcome and set aside. When he fed the five thousand on the shore of Galilee, he showed most remarkably that Mind, not matter, is the true, satisfying substance, the strength and being of man.

And when from the rocking ship, Jesus stilled the storm on the sea, he proved that God's law is beautifully harmonious and peaceful, embracing no tempest, disaster, accident or misfortune, and that they are at once able to annihilate all appearances of these seeming discords. When he raised the dead, he demonstrated the ever-presence and omni-activity of divine Life and Love, and exemplified the saying that is written, "Death is swallowed up in victory." When he himself arose from the tomb, and when he ascended, he made plain his perfect agreement with God, Spirit, and his absolute independence, yea, his triumphant overcoming, of so-called matter, its claims and conditions.

Thus, through understanding the power of right or spiritual thinking as supreme over wrong or material thinking, the great Teacher and Wayshower proved for the benefit of all humanity that "there is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual" (Science and Health, p. 408).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 9, 1913

The Lesson of Morocco

IN ALL languages, the world over, are to be found sayings, long since passed into proverbs, which set it forth as a basal certainty that human thought will ultimately turn against oppression and wrong in all directions, no matter how patiently or passively it may seem to endure for the time. "Even the worm will turn." Every period of history is full of instances in the case of an individual or in the case of a people, where conditions long viewed as inevitable and silently acquiesced in, have been suddenly seen in a better and truer light. At that moment the rising to resist has always begun, and has always eventuated in the overthrowing of the wrong and its replacement by something nearer right.

The present entanglement of three great powers in Morocco is fast arousing the national consciousness, in all three nations concerned, to the existence of a great wrong, namely, the extent to which much that is of first importance to them is controlled by a few men, against whose decision there is no appeal. The present wholly artificial and dangerously unstable position in Morocco was all planned and arranged, in its every detail, seven years ago, and for fully five years the tens of millions of people whom it affected, who might at any moment have been called to uphold it with their lives and fortunes, knew nothing of its existence. It very nearly involved all Europe in a war the effect of which no one could estimate. It clothed anew with a semblance of reason a wholly unreasonable estrangement between two great nations, and it remains at this moment still a menace to the peace of the world.

It was not the work of the people of any of the three countries, but of a few diplomats and a few financiers, and the motives with which it was entered upon, the methods by which it was carried into effect, were only revealed to be bitterly condemned by the millions who were ignorantly committed to their indorsement. "Democracy and foreign affairs" is already a question. For centuries the people of all nations have been taught to leave the conduct of their foreign affairs in the hands of, not a chosen few, but of a specially trained and almost hereditary few. They have learned to regard that province of politics as a "mystery of state," and to acquiesce without question in the findings of those within the circle.

Here, however, as in so many other directions, there is a change observable. The Moroccan crisis of 1911 swept away forever from French politics the secret treaty. In England and Germany it called into being a large body of public opinion which is working night and day to effect the same change in these countries. If the present crisis in Morocco should result in the breakdown of the status quo, it is hard to imagine the possibility of any reconstruction which would not involve a demand on the part of the democracy of all three countries concerned for a greater control over their foreign policy.

THE MISSISSIPPI is now engaged in turning one of the largest of modern turbines, thereby diffusing light and distributing power over a large area of its valley. This may, in the long run, be better than turning stern wheels, but the stream will not look quite right until boats shall once more be seen coming round its bends.

British Columbia Merchant Marine

VANCOUVER and British Columbia in general have reason to congratulate themselves over the outlook of their shipping trade. In a recent article in the Monitor touching on the matter, and touching also on the American merchant marine situation, all sorts of theories regarding ocean commerce were set aside and the facts were frankly and freely set forth. Canada and the United States are in many respects on the same plane with regard to shipping. The United States was once the possessor of a fleet of merchantmen. Canada never did cut much of a figure on the high seas. And while the United States has been giving up its thought to theories and its time to debate as to what steps it should and should not take with the view of restoring its merchant marine, Canada has been content, rather, to build up its ports, trusting the commerce of the world to seek them when it seemed to its interest so to do.

Recently certain American ports that had been lagging have awakened to the wisdom of the Canadian policy. At least one American port did not need to awaken to it, because it had never dozed. That port today is in the world's commercial leadership. It has reached that point by doing what the Canadian ports have done, what other American ports are now doing—that is, by letting the merchant marine question and all of its economic technicalities alone and taking care of its harbors, its docks and its terminals. A merchant marine, as Canada has determined for itself, cannot be argued into existence, but a great commerce may be induced by catering to its needs.

Vermont Misses Her Due Recognition

MAINE gets more vacation visitors than any other state in New England, has more money invested in summer hotel and residential properties, is the field of the largest annual expenditure of outing money. All New England is a summer pleasure ground. Maine's easy preeminence does not deprive the other states of their importance. The splendid coast of Massachusetts, her Cape Cod, her Berkshires, her Connecticut valley, do not fail of appeal. New Hampshire is not rivaled in her possession of the White mountains and the roads traveled by pleasure seekers center there and reach out to the many lakes. Rhode Island, all shore, Connecticut, shore and inland, have their claims recognized. But Vermont remains to be discovered. The one all-inland state, she has been passed by in the pleasure migration from west to east. Her appeal is of hills and lakes, but therein is her opportunity, not her disadvantage. What she lacks is recognition.

That the people of the state are not indifferent to the presentation of her charms to the outside world, with the thought of attract-

ing its pleasure and recreation seekers, is shown by the note of resentment that runs through her newspaper columns when it is discovered that she is made the object of real neglect by some agency of travel. The wide variety of Vermont's attractions, the lakes, the hills, which while grand are not great beyond the possibility of intimate acquaintance, the Connecticut valley, which Presidents have been only too slow in discovering, the Champlain region—here is one of the nation's complete pleasure regions, lacking nothing in restfulness for those who seek quiet nor in challenge to the explorers of woods and climbers of hills. It is not that it is remote, inaccessible, unreached by highways of steel and those of gravel. It is simply because Vermont is undiscovered that she takes a far less commanding place in her call to the summer visitation.

CHICAGO is confronted with the garbage problem in its acute stage, which is, perhaps, just as well for Chicago. The garbage problem would have been satisfactorily solved long ago in many communities were it not for the pains taken to compromise with it.

NOW THAT the C. O. D. postal parcel is likely to arrive at any moment it becomes more necessary than ever to keep some ready money in the sewing machine drawer.

INSTEAD of legislating toward the relief of consumers of anthracite coal, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears, recently imposed a revenue tax of 2½ per cent upon the value of that commodity at the mine, the effect of which will be to further advance the exorbitant charges made for this kind of fuel. The coal operators, as is now generally known, reaped an immense profit from the advance in wages they allowed the miners in settlement of the last strike in the anthracite region. They found in this advance—in this concession to labor—what they regarded as justification for an advance in the price of coal out of all proportion to the increased demand upon their revenues. By adding to the price per ton to the consumer they earned a profit on the wage increase that ran into the millions.

Pennsylvania legislators may know that corporate interests shift taxes ostensibly imposed upon them to the shoulders of the consumer. It is reported that the first step has already been taken in this direction for the tax has been added, as a plus charge, in bills rendered to shippers by the mine owners. The consumer, at present the victim of a scale arbitrarily fixed for his exploitation, may, or he may not, rise in protest. Whether he does or not, or whether the mine operators and their friends in politics shall continue to add straws to the breaking point, are not matters comparable in importance with the question whether the country's sense of what is equitable and just shall long continue to tolerate a system under which such methods are possible. Fuel is as necessary to millions of people in the United States at certain seasons as food and shelter, and it is against sound public policy that private interests should be able to manipulate it at will, and on every flimsy pretext.

Inpouring of Precious Stones

AT REGULAR intervals during the last fiscal year reports from the New York custom house and from other sources have indicated constantly growing receipts in this country of gems of every description. One record after another has been broken. It would seem at times as if the United States had become a purchaser of the surplus stones of Europe and the east, the leading patron of the diamond mines and pearl fisheries. However, the gain during the last twelve months although considerable has not altogether overshadowed the transactions of previous years. During the year ending on June 30, 1913, the total value of gem imports into the United States was \$48,988,997. This breaks all records, but the value of the gem imports for 1910 was \$44,885,057, and the average imports for some years have been close to the last named figure.

Only a very wealthy nation could absorb this annual supply, and the fact that the United States does absorb it upsets once more a pet theory of the moderate pessimists. These have been holding of late that the demand for automobiles has been exhausting a surplus that formerly went into other luxuries. It has been contended, that is, that the market for art and art goods, for fine furnishings, for fine clothing, and for jewelry, has been seriously affected by the automobile. Inquiry into the condition of the other lines mentioned fails to substantiate this; the facts presented by the custom house bulletins on gem importations are sufficient to controvert the theory that the automobile exhausts the allowance for precious stones.

It seems to be the case that variation in the nature of expenditure running even into the hundreds of millions does not influence appreciably the general business of the country. Thus, vast amounts may be diverted from old into new channels without affecting the trend or stability of trade as a whole. The telephone, the automatic musical instrument, the moving picture show; improved devices in office furnishings, including the typewriter, have all called and are all calling for as great a diversion of expenditure from old lines as the automobile or the diamond, pearl, sapphire and ruby. The law of compensation enters into the whole matter. Extraordinary outlays, at least, now as ever, seem to be balanced by extraordinary incomes, taking into account big and little transactions the world over.

DAYTON, O., has a high school especially for first year pupils, its aim being "to carry the pupil past the gap intervening between the grammar and high schools and to develop an appreciation of the value of a complete education." This may be an improvement upon the ninth grade plan. If so, other cities will doubtless adopt it.

IT HAS been decided by a committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce to recommend the preservation of pioneer names in street nomenclature. This is commendable. Every American city should have a vigilance committee for the protection of its old street names.

IN THE meantime, literary recognition is not diverting Indiana from attention to the practical. Her coal output this year is expected to break all records.

THAT one of the leading stockmen of Texas is at the head of a company organized for the purpose of importing several hundred head of camels from Asia with the idea of employing them as carriers in the arid and semi-arid districts of the Southwest, is a fact, apparently, entirely unrelated to the movement, much discussed a year or two ago, having in view the transportation of various wild animals from other continents and their domestication in the mountain and desert lands of the United States. Behind the latter project is, or was, the idea of raising animals for commercial purposes, using territory now practically unused. Behind the former is the idea of obtaining for the great sandy wastes of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California draft animals capable of assisting in the development of mineral properties. The drifting of the sands—the sandstorms and the heat—of the southwestern deserts combine to render them either wholly or partly inaccessible.

It is recalled that over 50 years ago the government at Washington gave serious thought to a plan for importing camels to be used in this region, and that about 40 of them were actually brought over from Asia. But the object in view was characteristic of the period and very different from that which moves the Texas enterprise. It was thought then that the camel would be of great aid to the soldiers on the plains in their campaign against the Indians. The civil war ensued, the camel enterprise fell out of sight, some of the animals were sold, others were allowed to run loose, and down even to the cowboy period stray humped animals were occasionally seen on the plains. The present project, although it cannot be entirely freed from the romantic in the thought of many, is purely and prosaically industrial. The aptitude of the camel for the work that needs to be done are the facts that constitute the incentive, and not at all the oriental picturesqueness his presence will lend to the great sagebrush and alkali stretches which, though repellent in their barrenness, contain in various forms undeveloped wealth that appeals unceasingly to enterprise.

IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING countries, as in lands where other languages are spoken, there are certain feminine, and also certain masculine, first names that never will go out of style. These, of course, include practically the entire list of Scriptural names. Speaking here of the feminine more particularly, Sarah, Ruth, Mary, Martha, and others that will at once occur to the reader, are rooted deeply in the world's affections, although they may take on somewhat different forms in different countries. Some of these names, as, for instance, the English Mary, the German Maria and the French Marie are differentiated in sound only by characteristic national dialects. Margaret is another name that can be traced practically through the nomenclature of all languages. But, especially with regard to English feminine names, there are certain originals and derivatives that from time to time have come in and gone out, disappeared and returned, like fashions in general.

One does not need to go back very far in literature to find Nan and Peggy and Matilda and Maria (English style) and Kittie and Nancy and Betty and Betsy and Molly and Polly, all playing conspicuous parts. A little farther back Judy, Delia and Caroline may be found well in the lead. A little closer to our time there was a period of Henrietta, Anastasias, Juliets, Clarettes, etc., indicating that the French romantic school held sway in names as in other respects. Let it be said to the credit of the colonial states of America that, as a rule, they have not been moved by fads and fancies in feminine names. They have clung, for example, to such good old names as Dorothy, Hannah, Dora, Ann, Alice, Ruth, Margaret, Maria, Maryanne, Jane, Bertha, etc., to say nothing of the Puritan list, including Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Priscilla, etc., and they have been periodically rewarded, as they are being rewarded just now, by seeing the style in names come around again to them.

It is said by those who have been giving the matter some thought that a complete return to the old names of women is at hand, and that the coming generation will see the old-fashioned stock in general use. It will be a pleasing experience, even though it will be followed again by the usual variations until the original is almost lost, and until the adoption of extremes in "ettes," and "essies" and "izzies" shall again force a return to the simple nomenclature of the mothers.

A CENSUS of children playing in the streets of New York city at a given hour of a given day last April was taken by the People's Institute. Not less than 120,000 urban folk of tender years were found to be venting that feeling of joy and hope which poets say is characteristic of juveniles under adverse conditions. The record of the social investigators endorses the belief of the poets. Inner impulse counts for more than environment, and hence more children were found busy playing clean, improving and wholesome games than were not so engaged. Cramped and untoward as their surroundings were the players initiated and carried on the traditional sports and pastimes begun generations ago when most American lads and maidens came along rural lanes to get knowledge in "the little red schoolhouse."

The lesson of this inquiry, of course, is not that the city street is the best playground imaginable for the child or that the playground movement is an extravagance based on sentiment. On the contrary it is that, awaiting the ideal playground, there are a lot of young folks with instincts that on the whole are good and that make them loyal to games calling for teamwork, courage, fair play and self-respect.

The greatest need is not ethical. Amplitude is lacking and also natural settings which may refine onlookers during the leisure moments between sports. New York has been sensible in her decision to utilize her parks for playground purposes; and no one reading the record of the Fourth of July celebration in the metropolis, with its detail of sports municipally conducted in which 25,000 athletes from the public schools competed, can but be impressed with the contrast it presents to the older method of handling city youth on the anniversary of the nation's natal day. Couple with this the increasing use of folklore dancing and pageants given by school children at all American holiday functions, and it is easy to see how beneficent the effects of the movement away from the old practise are to be.

Camels for American Deserts

Revival of Old Feminine Names

A Census of Children of the Street